CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Chemical Process Industries

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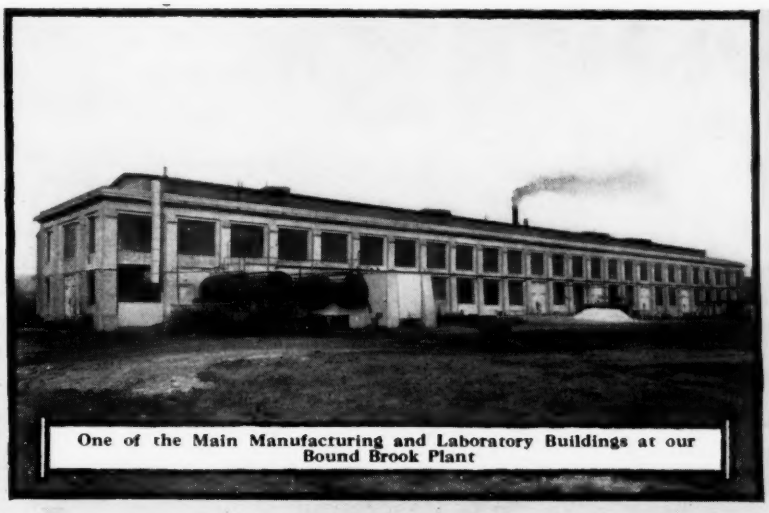

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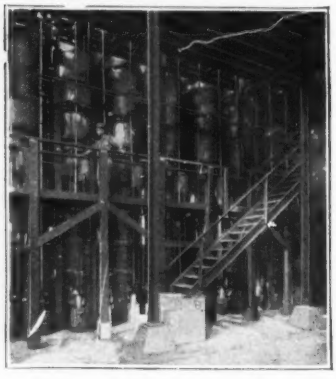

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JUNE 24, 1926

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS
- The Root Fertilizer Evil 261
- Glycerin and Glycol 262

TEN YEARS AGO 262

FEATURE ARTICLES
- Lithopone 263
- German Patents in the Lacquer Field 267

WHO'S WHO 266

SCIENCE AND SALES ....

NEWS AND MARKET SECTION 269

THE INDUSTRY'S FINANCES 274
- Financial Reports 274
- Foreign Exchange 274
- Stocks and Bonds 275

MARKET REPORTS
- Accelerators 282
- Albumens 282
- Chemicals
  - Agricultural 283
  - Industrial 276
- Clays and Fillers 282
- Crudes and Intermediates 278
- Colors and Pigments 282
- Dye and Tan Woods 282
- Dyewood Extracts 282
- Fertilizer Materials 283
- Gums 282
- Insecticides and Fungicides 283
- Metals 282
- Naval Stores 282
- Oils and Fats 280
- Solvents and Plasticizers 276
- Starches, Dextrins and Sizes 282

CATALOGS AND BULLETINS 314

NEW CONSTRUCTION ....

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ....

IMPORTS MANIFESTS 302

NEW INCORPORATIONS 315

PATENTS, U. S., AND FOREIGN 306

BUYERS' GUIDE 320

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS 321

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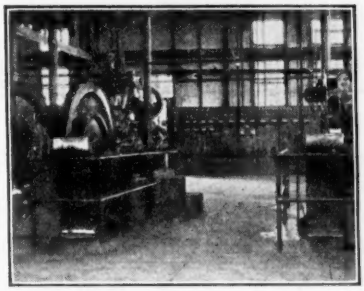

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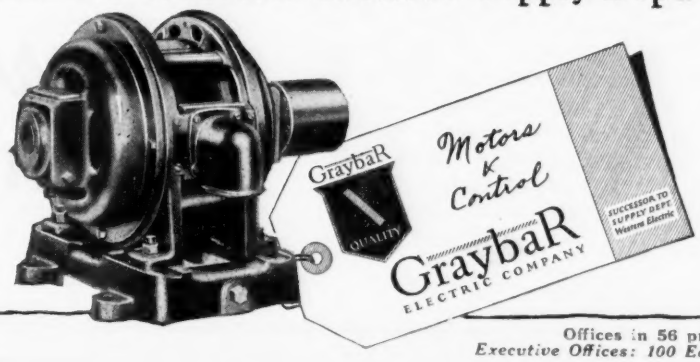

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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX JUNE 24, 1926 NO. 7

The Root Fertilizer Evil

SO interwoven are the various branches of the chemical industry that no one can profit at the expense of another, while almost always all prosper or languish together. Naturally, therefore, the particular difficulties under which the fertilizer manufacturers have been struggling place burdens on other important sections of the industry. So important a part of our chemical economics is a concern of all; and the bald fact is that while our fertilizer tonnage has increased ten per cent since 1914 the dollars received have shrunk noticeably. Both tons and dollars are estimated to have been markedly off this season, while the cost of phosphate and sulfur are both up. Plainly a bad situation is not becoming better.

MANY men have found a variety of causes and proposed many cures for the ills of the fertilizer industry. A prosperous agricultural condition throughout the country is, of course, a necessary foundation, affecting not only the tonnage sold but also terms of payment, but it is begging the real question to lay all the blame upon the crop prices. It is also true that the government, in anxious concern for the farmer, has encouraged high standards at the same time forcing low prices through various agencies which have made the sale of fertilizers unduly unprofitable. Co-operative buying has upset the distribution system, making it all but impossible to produce with the assurance of advance contracts and closing even tighter the neck of the bottle at the time of the short shipping season. But it is futile to consider solely these outside influences, potent as their touch has been. We must accept them as we accept the Law of Gravity, inevitable conditions under which fertilizers must be sold.

BUT within the industry are conditions which are almost taboo at such gatherings as the recent convention at White Sulphur Springs, but which must be adjusted before peace and profits come. The unreasonably wide spread in overhead costs between the wet and dry mixers is a fertile root of competitive evils. Before the War this difference (which averages close to ten dollars a ton) was equalized through the control of raw materials. Then the Germans sold potash only on 50,000 ton contracts, and the larger companies acted as wholesale distributors to the dry mixers. Now potash can be bought at the inside price in quantities reported to be as small as 2 000 tons. The nitrate agencies also are selling in retail quantities that the Grace interests would have spurned. Then a single company was virtually in control of sulfate and dealt only in tonnage lots with big buyers. The jobbing profits on these materials are not only lost to the big companies, but their local competitors buy these same materials at the same price. Only phosphate remains in their control and with this greatly overproduced and such purely chemical firms as the Pennsylvania Salt Co., entering the field, any hope of equalizing costs through raw material control appears dim. Yet, since both classes of fertilizer producers are necessary, some equalization must be accomplished; and we suggest the consolidated association tackle this knotty problem as its major activity.

GLYCERIN AND GLYCOL

Another determined rise in glycerin prices has occurred and it is not certain that the top of the movement has been reached. The start of the movement appears to have originated in the British strike at which time consumers in this country immediately attempted to cover their requirements from domestic and French sources resulting in a sellers' market in these two countries. The British market followed suit in the price advance and today the markets in the three countries are in very strong positions. Some sellers in this country state that there is no statistical reason why the market should be maintained at such levels.

Certainly there is no unusual demand. The anti-freeze market will not be active until Fall. But buyers are reported to have bought so heavily into the future that little or no price recession is forecast before September. A dull and weakening market is forecast for September unless the anti-freeze demand sets in again. If, as is stated in some quarters, war time stocks of glycerin are about disposed of, the market will continue at high prices and it will be impossible to divert any great quantity to the anti-freeze market. But if producers are merely holding back supplies and maintaining a market during the Summer in anticipation of unloading the surplus supplies into the anti-freeze market at high prices in the Fall, the situation present a totally different outlook.

Whatever the causes of the strong market it must be borne in mind that there are limits to which the price of glycerin can advance for certain uses no matter how limited the supplies may be. Ethylene glycol is its strong competitor in the anti-freeze market as well as being its competitor in the manufacture of explosives. There is no reason to expect that glycol prices will advance as increased output is only a question of increased plant capacity and its past price trend has been downward with increased production.

DOUBLE-BARRELED ADVICE

Having been so long belabored to follow in German footsteps it comes quite as a shock to the American chemical manufacturer to read the recent pamphlet of Herr Gustav Boess, none other than the Lord Mayor of Berlin, in which he urges his fellow-countrymen to adopt at once American manufacturing methods. Astonishment follows surprise when we read his glowing praise of "the art of the American business men to adapt their production to the requirements of their customers", which we had just about become convinced was one of our signal failures. Utter amazement caps our astonishment on learning of "a powerful propaganda to educate the masses to the idea of co-operation" which he advises the Germans to adopt from us. That Germany should come to us for propaganda methods and their workmen learn industry from ours is stunning flattery indeed.

And then, just to gild the lily, Herr Alfred Hersley, a leading Austrian engineer, is getting up a sort of Cook's tour of American industry for fifty directors of Austrian enterprises who leave this month to inspect our offices and plants and study our efficient business organization and progressive business methods.

"Well, well," as Mawrus would say, "Mabbe we ain't such awful rotten business men after all, Abe. Or ain't it?"

Last week a domestic chemical factor requested information in regard to an article that was published in the April 29 issue of our paper and was re-written with proper credit in an English paper under date of May 29 which reached this country and his hands about ten days later. He is also a subscriber to our paper. Is it possible that some Americans believe that imported news is better than domestic, just as some people are still unwilling to accept the fact that American dyes are equal to, and in some cases superior to imported products?

The importance of developing American potash deposits and the certainty of adequate return on the capital invested are emphasized by Dr. Howe in a statement made public by the American Chemical Society pointing out the fact that by 1950 about 38,000,000 more acres must be tilled to feed the estimated population of 150,000,000 persons in the United States. He says the leading crops absorb about 8,500,000 tons of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, annually.

[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets," June 21, 1916)

Imperial Color Works, Glens Falls, N. Y., have reduced their capitalization from $150,000 to $100,000.

Wood distillation plants in this country now number 101, with output valued at $10,236,332, against 136 plants with output of $10,215,901 in 1909.

A detailed census of the exact amounts of the many coal-tar dyes required to meet the needs of consumers in this country is to published by Department of Commerce.

Mutual Chemical Co., of America, New York, has purchased the Filbert property adjoining its local branch at Block and Pine sts., and it is understood that an addition will be built to its Block st. plant.

Phenol prices are lower 68c lb for 112 lb drums, due to large stocks resulting from increased production and decreased demand. Glycerin is lower at 50c lb for refined, 33c lb for saponified and 28c lb for soap lye.

Second hands are quoting copper sulfate at 13c lb, and makers are holding at 15c lb. Potassium bichromate has weakened to 40c lb. Sodium bichromate is down to 32c lb. Sodium prussiate on spot is quoted at 90c lb and higher. Potassium prussiate yellow is firm at $1.25 lb spot.

Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Kingsport, Tenn., recently shipped eighty-one barrels of coal-tar dyes to Riverside, N. J. Painted on the side of the freight car were the words: "Made-in-America Dyestuff. Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company." According to the company, this is of importance, because it was the largest consignment of American dyestuffs ever shipped by an American chemical company.

Discovered by accident, introduced as a chemical substitute, attacked by the ultra-violet ray, maligned by all

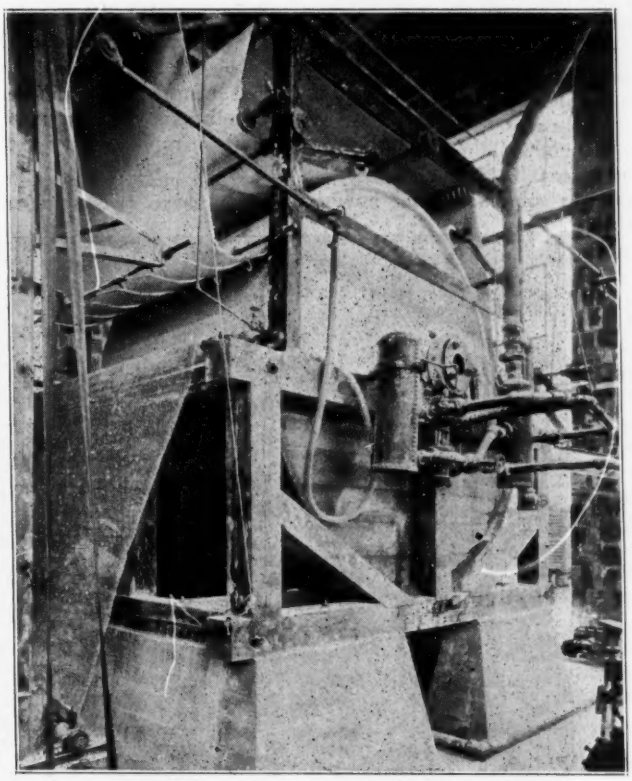
LITHOPONE

has won its place in industry beside age-old competitors, making an infant chemical industry of $15,000,000 sales.

IN THE past twenty-five years lithopone has grown from a laboratory experiment to a well established American industry whose production in 1925 amounted to 290,038,000 pounds, valued at $15,045,675. In these few short years, it has become as important as the premier paint base of antiquity, white lead, and the zinc oxide of the nineteenth century. It has become a favorite filler in rubber manufacture. It has improved the quality of oil cloth, window shades, and linoleum. It is used largely in making printing inks.

In this important product, though small quantities are still being imported, we are now nationally independent. This success is a tribute to our American chemical industry, her chemists, engineers, and business men. They alone have solved its many chemical, mechanical, and economic problems; as, in the beginning, the older imported methods were found utterly unadaptable to our needs and conditions and had to be discarded.

Lithopone was discovered about 1875 and its history is short when compared with its rivals, white lead and zinc oxide. White lead was known in the time of Pliny, 400 B. C., and is the oldest white pigment. However, it was not commercially produced and ground in an oil paint as we know it today until the early part of 1400. This beginning of our modern paints was due largely to the researches of two Dutch chemists, Jan and Hubert Van Eyck. The different colors were obtained by tinting the white lead base. Very little change was made in this practice until about 1850. Then LeClaire, a French contracting painter, and his friend, Sorel, a chemist, introduced zinc oxide as a substitute for white lead.



Courtesy Filtration Engineers Inc.

Loop type drying system showing belt of filter cake of lithopone leaving filter and about to enter festoon loop dryer

LeClaire's zinc oxide met rapid success and started considerable investigation of paints and pigments by chemists. About twenty-five years later, an Englishman discovered lithopone, but the English, as in the case of coal-tar dyes, did not recognize its possibilities, and the Germans were the first to take up its production on a commercial scale. Some years later the French undertook its production, but were not very successful, despite the fact that the French Government fostered the zinc industry, because of the royalty it received from all zinc products. England finally took it up, and then Spain to some extent. During this time Germany remained the most successful producer and exported some to the United States.

About 1900, the first attempts were made to manufacture lithopone in this country. It was 1906, however, before it had advanced to a point where it was recognized in a specific report of the U. S. Geological Survey. In that year, 4,300 tons were produced.

Although lithopone is chemically a simple product, it is by no means easy to produce, and our first manufacturers encountered much difficulty. Several sent for German methods and trained technicians. This did not solve their problems however, as German practice could not be made to conform to our needs and had to be abandoned. The situation was discouraging as at this time lithopone was so new, its own merits had not yet been proven. It was introduced as a cheaper substitute pigment for white lead and zinc oxide. As such, it came in for its full share of malignity. Zinc oxide and white lead had been used for generations and any change was naturally resisted.

Gradually our early producers solved their problems.

By 1910, a lithopone of good quality was coming on the market. Furthermore, the price for mixed lithopone paint was such that painters could not long ignore it, and it was found that the new pigment was excellent for interior wall paints, with a resultant increase in light and sanitation. This was the starting point of a movement which probably made lithopone what it is today. Thus, many interiors were painted which were formerly papered, or left bare in factories. This practice became popular and was of the utmost importance to the future success of lithopone. It not only gave lithopone paints the time and opportunity to demonstrate their merits under wear, but also gave the manufacturers the impetus necessary to improve their product.

IN 1910, 12,655 tons were produced, and 46,496 tons in 1915. By 1920 this had grown to 89,373 tons, an increase of over 700 per cent.

During these years, great strides had been made by the manufacturers in the quality and uniformity of their material. There were many faults in the early product, and it is quite probable that the lithopone of 1915 would have been unsalable in 1920, certainly so in 1925.

One of the greatest handicaps of the early product was its property of darkening on painted surfaces exposed to moisture and sunlight. When night came on, however, this darkening would disappear and long before morning the surface would again be white. This action, known as the "photogenic property," went on continually and gave rise to the slur that "lithopone-painted posts were white by night and black by day." This criticism is probably a little too severe, as at the worst it was only greyish. But this did restrict its use largely to interior work and was its greatest barrier to further expansion.

The manufacturers early set about eliminating the fault and had made great progress by 1920. Shortly afterward, complete success was obtained and now lithopone paints of recognized manufacturers are absolutely light-proof.

Last year was the greatest year in lithopone history, 145,019 tons having been produced; an increase of 35,550 tons over 1924. Thus in 25 years this remarkable chemical has grown to be a most important factor in our chemical process industries, and tubes, in oil cloth, window its consumption is increasing in fields outside of the paint industry. With ground cork, it is the base of linoleum and this consumption is large. It is used extensively in the manufacture of all kinds of rubber goods, tires and tubes, in oil cloth, window shades, printing ink, and even in face powder.

Its greatest field remains, however, in the manufacture of paints. Though its beginning was as that of a cheaper substitute for white lead and zinc oxide, it has turned out to be a pigment of as much importance and value as they. Some of its properties as a pigment are shared in common with white lead and zinc oxide—in others it is the superior. For instance, lithopone paints do not crack, chalk, or turn yellow with age and are acid-resisting. Also, it requires less grinding in oil, is easily tinted and has good covering capacity, and it is not poisonous. Some manufacturers claim it to be the best pigment of all. However, considering the vast field which paints must serve, each base has some superior properties for special uses and there is need and room for all three.

Yearly Production

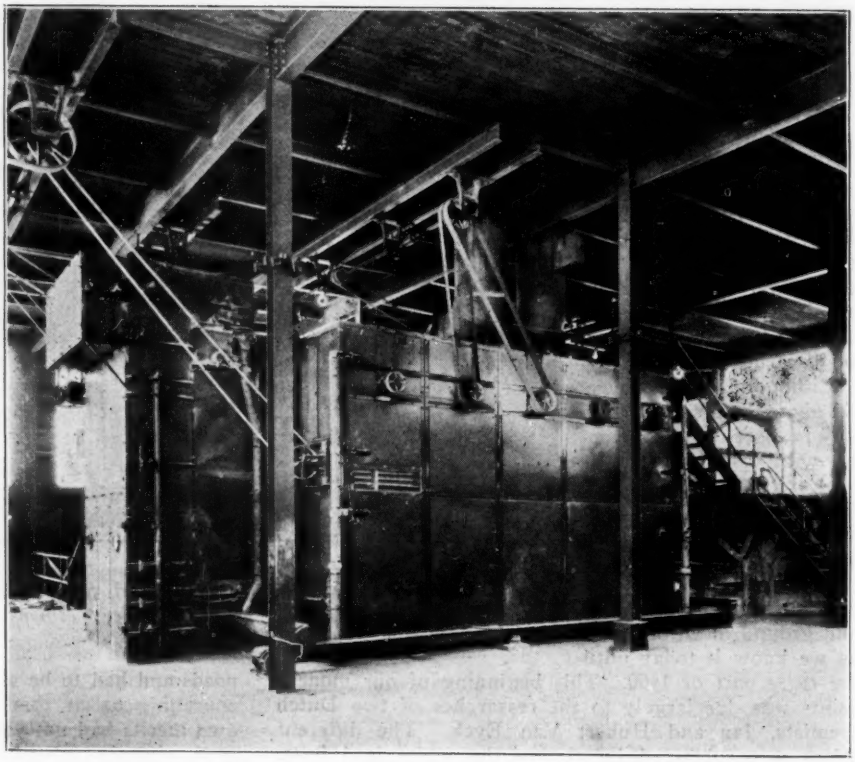
Year	Tons	Value	Unit Price Cwt.
1906	4,300		
1907	10,275		
1908	8,293		
1909	14,847		
1910	12,655		
1911	16,866		
1912	24,220		
1913	29,685		
1914	32,819		
1915	46,494		
1916	51,291		
1917	63,713		
1918	62,403		
1919	78,365	$10,218,850	$6.52
1920	89,373	12,484,925	6.98
1921	55,016	6,681,563	6.07
1922	83,360	9,214,040	5.53
1923	98,199	11,608,443	5.91
1924	109,469	12,531,397	5.72
1925	145,019	15,045,675	5.19

Process of Manufacture

By weight, lithopone is 30 per cent zinc sulfide and 70 per cent barium sulfate. It is formed by mixing pure solutions of zinc sulfate and barium sulfide. The reaction is represented by the following formula:

$$Ba\,S + Zn\,SO_4 = Zn\,S + Ba\,SO_4.$$

When these two solutions come together, there is



Courtesy Filtration Engineers Inc.

Continuous filter and dryer working together as one unit in the manufacture of lithopone

formed a heavy, insoluble, white precipitate, which is raw lithopone. To the unaided eye, this first raw lithopone appears to be the same as the finished product. However, this is not the case, and if it were washed and dried at this stage, it would be totally unsuitable for paint use.

AN Englishman, John B. Orr, in 1880, discovered that if this raw precipitate is washed, dried, heated to redness (calcined), then quenched by plunging into water, ground in the wet state, washed and dried—its effectiveness as a pigment was greatly increased. The change brought about is physical, as the heat treatment has no effect on its general chemical composition. Water of crystallization has been driven off, but it is still the same in all other chemical aspects.

Its physical structure is much changed, however, the minute crystal forms having been broken up and ground to an impalpable powder. This increases its tinting properties and covering power, besides infinitely facilitating the ease with which it can be ground in oil in the actual paint mixing process.

Simple as this process seems, the making of a light-proof lithopone is not an easy matter. Success is dependent upon the most meticulous care in the preparation of the solutions of barium sulfide and zinc sulfate —even to such details as the rate at which they are poured together. These solutions must be absolutely pure and brought to the proper strength for every batch. Great precaution must be exercised in the calcining of the raw lithopone not to overheat, to exclude air from the furnace, in the quenching process. In fact, every step requires constant vigilance and knowledge of its smallest details.

In the light of present day, chemical knowledge, this meticulousness is simply the strict observance in commercial manufacture of certain physio-chemical laws. In such matters, Nature does not give up its secrets readily to any man, and the highly successful lithopone of today is the product of many minds, years of toil and much money. We are now probably the leaders of the world in lithopone manufacture, and while it has a rapidly growing market, it is not a product to undertake lightly without considerable capital, expert technical knowledge, and practical experience.

Barium Sulfide Solution

The barium sulfide solution is obtained from the insoluble, rock-like barium sulfate ore (barytes), by roasting it in the presence of some form of carbon. Carbon is a reducing agent and converts the insoluble barium sulfate to soluble barium sulfide. The reaction is as follows:

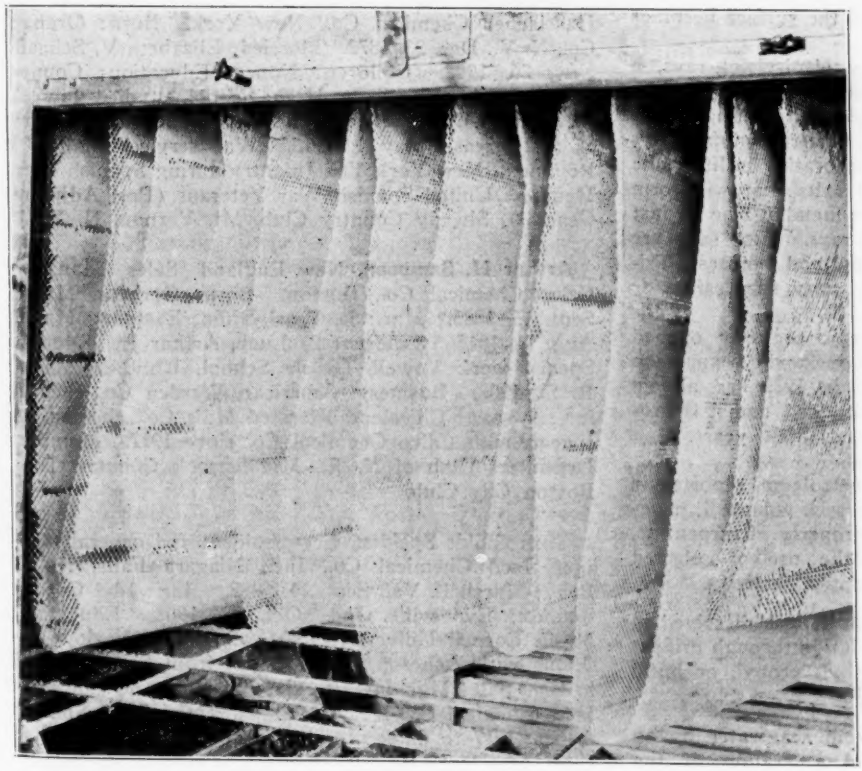
$$BaSO_4 + 4C = Ba\,S + 4\,CO.$$

The forms of carbon generally used are ground coal, coke, pitch, or petroleum residue. The roasting is done in rotary, muffle or kiln furnaces, from which air is excluded as far as possible. Temperatures maintained in the furnaces vary in the different plants.

At the completion of the roasting process, the black ash is dumped into water, leached, filtered and a practically pure barium sulfide solution obtained. Most impurities are eliminated by this filtration, but to make assurance doubly sure, the solution is brought to a density of about 17° Baume, at which point the barium sulfide crystallizes. These crystals are separated from the mother liquor, redissolved in water, analyzed, and if the slightest impurity is found, the proper steps are taken to eliminate it. Usually this is not necessary.

Zinc Sulfate Solution

The zinc sulfate solution is obtained by dissolving zinc slab, or skimmings, zinc oxide or roasted zinc blende in weak sulfuric acid. After neutralizing the solution it is filtered and then begins the purifying process.



Courtesy Filtration Engineers Inc.

Festoon loops carrying filter cake of lithopone in dryer

No one step in the process is critical, since it is impossible to make a light-proof lithopone without an absolutely pure zinc sulfate solution. Methods of accomplishing this vary in every plant, depending entirely on the impurities their respective source of raw zinc has introduced into the solution. The smallest traces of all impurities must be removed or the finished product will be discolored, or will discolor later when applied in a paint.

Precipitation and Calcination

The pure solutions of barium sulfide and zinc sulfate are usually kept in stock and small quantities for single batches drawn off and brought to the proper strength. They are then poured together at a regulated speed in precipitating tubs. The raw lithopone precipitates out, is separated from the solution by filtration, well washed, dried and is then ready for calcination.

This calcination and subsequent grinding of the raw lithopone is to drive off the water of crystallization in the zinc sulfide and to convert the small crystals to a fine powder. The muffle-type furnaces are usually

used, the temperature maintained ranging between 950° to 1400° F. Most plants vary in this, their experience with their make of raw lithopone largely governing the matter. Overheating must be avoided, however, as it decomposes the zinc sulfide, forming zinc oxide, which produces a yellow color in the finished product. Air is excluded from the furnace as much as possible and after the calcination, the hot mass is dumped directly into water and quenched.

Standard Grades

The lithopone is now in its final state, except as to fineness and moisture. In the finished product, 98 to 99 per cent should pass a 300-mesh screen and the practice in the various plants differs broadly in bringing this about. Some grind the product from the calciners in the wet state, water float it, regrind and then pack for market. Others regrind it several times in the wet state, wash, dry and pack; while others dry the quenched product, grind in the dry state and pack. The physical state of the final quenched product from the calciners largely determines the procedure to follow.

Eliminating Photogenic Property

The old photogenic property, or darkening of lithopone paints exposed to moisture and sunlight, was a serious handicap to the expansion of lithopone ten years ago. The manufacturers sought from the beginning to eliminate the fault, but were not entirely successful until about 1920; the solution having come after the complex causes were thoroughly understood.

It was found that the ultra-violet rays in sunlight had a reducing effect on the zinc sulfide content of lithopone, converting it to metallic zinc and liberating hydrogen sulfide. Metallic zinc, being greyish in color, darkened the white surface; remaining so as long as the ultra-violet rays were present. With the setting of the sun, the disturbing ultra-violet rays are removed and the metallic zinc quickly oxidizes to white zinc oxide by the oxygen in the air and the surface becomes white again.

To counteract the effect of the ultra-violet rays, a successful patented process now in use by some of the manufacturers, forms an insoluble protecting film around the zinc sulfide content. Other manufacturers accomplish the same result by incorporating in lithopone very small percentages of certain salts that will form insoluble zinc compounds from the metallic zinc as fast as it is formed by the ultra-violet rays. Such salts are the alkali phosphates, bicarbonates, and borates. Trisodium phosphate is one of the most successful for this purpose.

The elimination of the photogenic property opened up the entire field of paints to lithopone, and its expansion has been rapid. Its consumption in 1925 had almost reached that of zinc oxide and white lead, and it is probable that it will overtake them in a few years.

In a study on the properties of petroleum, reported in Journal of Chemical Industry of Russia, volume 1, pages 23 to 26, it is stated that the only property of turpentine, which cannot be duplicated by the use of selected petroleum distillates, is its high optical activity.

Artificial silk is made from nitrocellulose dissolved in ether and alcohol by forcing the solution through orifices into a mixture of glycerin and ethyl, propyl, or butyl alcohol. U. S. Patent No. 1,562,076.

Potassium salts are obtained from sea water by an ordinary evaporating process and separation of the various saline crystals that are deposited, according to British Patent No. 247,405.

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Arthur Biddle, vice-president, United Products Corp. of America. Born: South Bend, Ind., Feb. 1, 1897. Married: Edith Ellinger, of Trenton, N. J., Jan. 3, 1923. Education: From anybody who knew more than he did. Business: Union Casein Co., chief chemist; United Products Corp. of America, research chemist and vice-pres. War service: Gas Defense Service, Bureau of Aircraft Production, World War. Hobby: Fixing the automobile when it doesn't run.

Charles F. Kienle, Secretary Boyer Kienle Co., Inc., New York. Born: New York City, Nov. 7, 1890. Mar.: Harriet Frederick, Paterson, N. J., Sept. 26, 1914. Children (4). Educat.: One year at N. Y. Univ. Business: Associated with Boyer Kienle Co., Inc., since 1912. Also manager of Singac Oil Co. and has installed all of the processes now in use at the companies plants. Served in the Medical Dept. during war. Member: Haledon 169 F. & A. M., Tall Cedars of Lebanon. Hobby: Deep sea fishing.

Earl C. McNutt, president, Kleinsteuber, McNutt & Allison, Buffalo. Born: Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15, 1891. Married: Virginia Clegg, Indianapolis, Oct. 14, 1915. Children: None. Education: High school. Business: Prest-O-Lite Co. branch mgr. 1912-16, Alex. Milburn Co., branch mgr., 1916-1919, Federal Products Co., 1919-20, Kleinsteuber, McNutt & Allison, 1920 to date. Public service: Deputy Commissioner Boy Scouts of America. Hobby: Boy Scouts.

P. Samuel Rigney, assistant secretary, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York. Born: Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1872. Married: Elizabeth V. Schaad, Nov. 26, 1902. Children: None. Education: County District School, Village High School, studied law at Newsburgh, N. Y. Business: Entered chemical industry as asst. treas., May 1, 1918. War service: Staff 203 Regiment, New York Vol. Infantry during Spanish War. Member: United Spanish War Veterans (Past Adjutant General), Siwany Country Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Arthur H. Sampson, New England Sales Manager, Calco Chemical Co., Boston. Born: Gorham, Maine, Sept. 15, 1885. Mar.: L. Pearl Diffin, Eastport, Maine, Aug. 11, 1915. Children(2) Lucy, Arthur Jr. Educat.: Special work Lowell Textile School, Univ. of Maine, B. S., 1907. Business: American Woolen Co. chemist for six years, Cleveland Worsted Mills Co., chemist for 1 year, with Calco Chemical Co. since 1917. Member: Drysalters Club of N. E., Middlebrook Country Club, Boston City Club.

Eben Childs Speiden, vice-president and general manager, Isco Chemical Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y. Born: Marshall, Va., Sept. 11, 1882. Mar.: Idyl Gordon Bennett, Evansville, Ind., Oct. 22, 1908. Education: M. E. Cornell University, 1904. Business: Various positions with Acheson Graphite Co. from Supt. in 1905 to Gen. Sales Mgr. in 1915; vice-president and gen. mgr. Isco Chemical Co, 1915 to date; director Innis Speiden & Co., 1917 to date; president Isco Bantz Co., 1922 to date; president, Wilbur White Chemical Co., 1922 to 1926. Member: President, Chlorine Institute, Inc., from its founding in 1924 to date.

German Patents *in* the Lacquer Field

First Instalment of a Complete List of German Patents of Interest to Makers of Nitro-Cellulose Lacquers.

8273. Magnus & Co. Acceleration of the solution of nitrocellulose in camphor by the use of ether saturated with camphor.

10210. Henry Parkes, Birmingham, England. Celluloid lacquer made by dissolving celluloid and camphor alone or along with other solvents or in carbon disulfide. Other solvents: camphor in sulfurous acid, or in benzol or in turpentine. Added materials: gums, resins, pigment colors, metal bronze, shellac, castor oil.

17026. C. F. Klaus, London, England. Difficultly inflammable celluloid with the addition of zinc, magnesium, lead oxychloride.

27031. Compagnie Generale de Chromolithie, Paris, France. Preparation of a spongy celluloid for the preparation of rapidly soluble celluloid in lacquers.

28972. William Virgo Wilson, Mile End, Middlesex, England. Insulating mass made by heating a mixture of 200 parts of wood tar, 100 parts of nitrocellulose dissolved in alcohol and naphtha, and adding barium sulfate, talc, alumina, silica, etc.

40373. Emile Gerard, Paris, France. Celluloid lacquer made by dissolving first gelatin and then nitrocellulose in glacial acetic acid, and then mixing both solutions with the addition of calcium chloride, glycerin, glues, honey, fats or rubber lacquers.

45024. Stocker, Paris. Difficultly inflammable celluloid is made by the incorporation of stannous chloride at the time of formation.

51554. Thomas Cradeock, London. Insulating mass made by heating a solution of nitrocellulose and castor oil in chloroacetic acid, amyl chloride and wood pitch.

66199. Goldsmith, Byron, Benjamin, New York City. Lacquering process for retaining the structure and the color of the wood.

81599. H. de Chardonnet. A water content of twenty-five to thirty per cent promotes the solubility of nitrocellulose in ether-alcohol mixture.

85329. Cross and Bevan. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

86740. Ernst Emil Pilz. Waterproof coatings for pictures, made from a solution of camphor in turpentine —containing alcohol with glacial acetic acid and collodion cotton(soluble cotton) moistened with methanol.

91819. H. Flemming, Cologne, Germany. A solvent for nitrocellulose, consisting of glycerin chlorohydrin, dichlorohydrin and epichlorohydrin, which are used in the place of ether-alcohol, acetone and amyl acetate.

93009. Theodore Schlumberger. Alcoholic solutions of salts as solvents for nitrocellulose; chlorides, such as ammonium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, aluminum chloride and zinc chloride; lactates, such as sodium lactate; acetates, such as calcium acetate and ammonium acetate.

105347. Donnersmark. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

110012. L. Bethisy, Paris. Difficultly inflammable celluloid, made by mixing the nitrocellulose - camphor mixture with a paste of etherial pills, vaseline oil, acetic ether, zinc chloride and gelatin.

112817. Donnersmark. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

113566. Kingcote. Addition of nitrated castor oil to nitrocellulose, castor oil and the like.

118538. Lederer. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

119636. Lederer. Preparation of a camphor substitute, such as phenoxyl acetic acid, naphthoxyl acetic acid and their anhydrides and esters.

120713. Lederer. Manufacture of acetyl cellulose.

122272. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius und Bruening, Hoechst. Camphor substitute from aromatic sulfonic acid derivatives, which are obtained from chlorides, esters and amides.

125315. Goldsmith and British Xylonite Co. Camphor substitute from action of hydrochloric acid and acetic acid on glycerin, such as acetodichlorohydrin, diacetone chlorohydrin and monoacetone monochlorohydrin.

127816. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius and Bruening, Hoechst. Gelatinizing agent, such as methyl phthalate.

128119. Oxanil acid ester as a substitute for camphor.

128120. Zuehl and Eisenmann. Rendering acetyl cellulose masses non-inflammable by the addition of triphenyl phosphate.

132371. Deutsche Zelluloidfabrik, Plagwitz, Germany. Colorless, odorless, cellulose masses remaining clear, made by substituting for camphor acetyl derivatives of the secondary amines, in which two atoms of hydrogen of the ammonis have been replaced by aromatic radicles, for example, acetyl diphenylamine, acetylphenylnaphthylamine.

135474. Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co. Manufacture of a photographic film from acetyl cellulose.

138059. Cohn. Leather lacquer which is made from zapon which contains not less than six per cent of pyroxylin.

138783. Trauquet. Hard, water resistant celluloid masses made with the addition of casein.

138589. Camphor substitute consisting of the carbonic acid ester of phenols, cresols or naphthols.

139669. Dr. A. Wohl. Manufacture of cellulose esters.

139738. Goldsmith and British Xylonite Co. Camphor substitutes consisting of the esters of sebacic acid.

139905. Trauquet. Casein can be replaced in 138783 by caseinates.

140164. Triphenylthiophosphate and tricresylthiophosphate as camphor substitute.

140263. Rheinische Gummi- und Zelluloidfabrik. Camphor substitutes, such as organic acid esters of the sugars, such as glucose, levulose, saccharose.

152111. Lederer. Elastic mass and solvents for lacquers, which are made from acetyl cellulose along with chloral hydrate under the effect of pressure and heat. Chloral hydrate as a solvent for acetyl cellulose lacquers.

153350. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

159524. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Preparation of acetyl cellulose.

161213. Dull, white lacquer, which is obtained by the drying of ether-alcohol lacquers with nitrocellulose in moist atmosphere.

163316. Dr. L. Lederer. Actylation of cellulose.

174914. Raschig. Solvent for nitrocellulose, consisting of cyclohexanone and its homologues, cyclohexanol and its homologues and hexanol.

175379. Dr. L. Lederer. Acetyl cellulose lacquer, which is used for forming waterproof and insulation films, in the place of nitrocellulose, in which the solvents are principally chloroform and acetylene tetrachloride, alone or in combination with solvents or non-solvents, such as alcohol.

178428. Woodwards. Difficulty inflammable celluloid made from addition of fish glue and gum arabic to celluloid.

179947. Dr. L. Lederer. Preparation of acetylated nitrocellulose.

180126. Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik. Camphor substitute from anilides derived from aromatic ortho diamines.

180208. Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik. Camphor substitute: s-Methylbenzol trichloroanilide.

180666. Knoll & Co. Preparation of acid derivatives of cellulose with the aid of sulfanilic acid.

180667. Addition to 180666. Small quantities of sulfanilic acid, for example, benzol sulfinic acid, accelerate the acetylation of cellulose.

182773. Dr. L. Lillienfeld. Preparation of pigment printing paste and pigment coatings, for which mixtures of nitro-cellulose or acetyl cellulose are employed in conjunction with gelatine or glue as the pigment carrying medium.

181145. Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik. Manufacture of acetyl cellulose.

185151. Dr. L. Lederer. Manufacture of solid acetyl cellulose from solutions, in which carbon tetrachloride is employed as the precipitating agent.

185240. Dr. H. Cathelineau and A. Henry. Plastic masses, consisting of casein and phenols mixed with cellulose nitrate or cellulose acetate and softening agents.

185241. Addition to 185240. Dr. H. Cathelineau and A. Henry. Further addition of camphor to the plastic mass.

158808. Baseler & Co., Basel, Switzerland. Celluloid-like masses, prepared with the aid of borneol and isoborneol.

185835. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Manufacture of cellulose acetate.

188542. Dr. L. Lederer. Molded cellulose compounds, which are made from aliphatic cellulose compounds and in which acetylene tetrachloride is employed as the liquefying agent.

188822. Rheinische Gummi- und Zelluloidfabrik. Camphor substitute, consisting of the condensation product of formaldehyde with terpenes, terpene-containing ethereal oils, resins and balsams.

189703. Celluloid-like masses, made by treating cellulose acetate with chlorinated alcoholates, used either alone or with other substances with or without solvents.

189836—189837. Bamberg A. G. Manufacture of formic acid esters of cellulose.

191326. Dr. L. Lederer. Manufacture of photographic cellulose acetate emulsions, consisting of cellulose acetate in acetic acid solutions.

191454. Camphor substitute. Urea and thiourea, whose hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicles or halogen substitution products.

195524. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Acetylation of cellulose.

196730. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen. Stabilizing solutions after the acetylation of cellulose by the addition of bases, salts, a weak acid, sodium acetate, for example.

198482. Agfa. Manufacture of cellulose esters with the aid of fatty acids.

199559. Knoll & Co. Dyeing of cellulose acetate, in which the latter is previously treated with organic substances or their aqueous solutions.

200149. Dr. L. Lederer. Manufacture of acetylated cellulose.

200334. Agfa. Manufacture of the sulfonic acid esters of cellulose.

200916. Dr. L. Lederer. Addition to 163316. The manufactured cellulose acetate retains the structure of the original raw material.

201233. Knoll & Co. Acetylation of cellulose.

201907. Emil Fischer, Berlin. Common solvent for nitro and acetyl cellulose, nitromethane (boiling point 101 degrees C), which leaves on evaporation very hard, clear, transparent and lustrous films.

201915. E. Crumiere, Paris. Films and the like from solutions of cellulose in ammoniacal copper oxide.

201720. Szelinski. Celluloid-like masses, made by combining nitro cellulose and cellulose acetate with the compounds that result from the action of organic magnesium compounds on hydro-aromatic unsaturated ketones, such as carvone, pulegone, cyclohexanone, used alone or in admixture with camphor.

203178. Knoll & Co. Acetylation of cellulose.

203642. Knoll & Co. Acetylation of cellulose.

206471. Marino. Difficultly inflammable celluloid, made by dissolving water and alcohol-insoluble alkaline earths or metallic salts and mixing the solution with carbon tetrachloride, carbon tetrabromide, chloropicrin, nitro-hydrocarbons and celluloid.

206950. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of cellulose esters.

206990. Knoll & Co. Addition to 203178.

207869. Desvaux & Allaire, Paris. Camphor substitute, consisting in substituting part of the camphor by means of the albuminous materials obtained from corn flour, as described in German Patent No. 144217.

208738. Siebert Bros., Duesseldorf, Germany. Wax cloth consisting of an underlayer of paper, textile and the like, covered with a cellulose solution in acetone-alcohol.

210519. Blume, Hamburg, Germany. Dough-like, moldable mass from acetyl cellulose.

214398. Buchstab. Difficultly inflammable celluloid, made by treating a solution of nitrocellulose with air or oxygen and working up the product, thus obtained, with the addition of lactic acid or lactates, strontium chloride, and in certain cases castor oil.

[Editor's Note: The second installment of these patents will appear in an early issue.]

[News and Markets Section]

Losses Claimed by Methanol Producers

Evidence at Duty Advance Hearing Shows Closing Down of Some Plants and Operating Deficits in Others—Acetate of Lime and Charcoal Markets Will Save Industry, Says Melville—Importers in Attendance

Methanol produced by domestic manufacturers cannot compete with imported products at the present tariff rates, it was claimed June 17 at the hearing before the Tariff Commission on the application of the National Wood Chemical Association for an increase of 50 per cent or 6 cents per gallon in the tariff.

In spite of materially decreased production costs it was attested a gallon of the product cannot be made at less than 58 cents, while the German synthetic product costs 36 cents.

W. L. Saunders, of Cadillac, Mich., operating three wood chemical plants in that state in conjunction with saw mills and iron furnaces, declared in reply to a question by Commissioner Dennis that the producers of crude methanol, acetate of lime and wood alcohol could not operate profitably without utilizing saw mill waste.

Mr. Saunders stated that he has incurred a decided loss in production of methanol, but that there is a slight profit on acetate of lime and charcoal at present. He said that the profit on these two products is sufficient to meet the loss on methanol at his plant at Sault Ste. Marie, but not at the other two plants. If interest on investment is included, he said that present operations in all plants would show a large deficit.

The wood chemical industry is languishing, he said, but pointed out that it produces several important products and conserves forest resources by utilizing what the lumber man leaves, which, he estimated, is more than the tonnage taken out in saw logs. He stated in reply to a question from Mr. Richardson, counsel for Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., importers of the synthetic German methanol, that the increase sought in the tariff of refined methanol, would not help much, but would be "very thankfully received."

Martin F. Quinn, of Olean, N. Y., operating nine plants in Pennsylvania and two in New York, stated that two of the plants are closed down, that none of the companies made a profit in 1924 and 1925, but are making a slight profit at present.

W. R. Melville of Miner-Edgar Co., New York, operating two plants gave his opinion to the effect that the production of acetate of lime and charcoal would save the methanol industry from being wiped out by foreign competition. He stated, however, that the domestic exportation of methanol had been stopped by foreign competition. He believed that raising the duty on German products would stimulate domestic production of synthetic methanol, and improve American methods of producing methanol by distillation from wood.

William J. Merwin, of Thos. Keery & Co., New York manufacturers and refiners of crude methanol and also producers of formaldehyde and acetone, asserted that because of synthetic competition his company had been obliged to suspend operation of its acetone plant. Describing the processes and improvements made in the manufacture of acetate of lime and methanol, Mr. Merwin said that 55 per cent of their output of the latter product was pure methanol, in direct competition with the synthetic product. He stated that about 50,000 gallons of the synthetic variety was imported monthly. Of their product, 16 to 17 per cent was of the denaturing grade, not in competition with the synthetic importations.

S. H. Stillings of Wood Products Co., Buffalo, testified that 3,000 barrels of pure methanol produced by him in 1893 was the first ever made in United States. He has been refining methanol since 1879, he stated. Mr. Stillings and Edward B. Stevens, chairman of the board of Wood Products Co., testified that there is no price agreement between his company, which refines crude methanol bought from producers, and the manufacturers, except that the crude product is stored in Buffalo and remains the property of the producers until it is refined, when it is paid for according to the current price of refined.

Others in attendance at the hearing included Paul Pickhardt of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., and Dr. Pickerell of H. A. Metz & Co., appearing for the importers. Bernard Herstein of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., also was present.

The importers seem to be of the opinion that the Commission will grant an increase to 18 cents or 50 per cent on imports of the synthetic product.

SEEK TRADE OBSTACLES

American Manufacturers' Export Association is conducting an inquiry among manufacturers, traders and importers, asking for specific instances of obstacles to world trade which they consider unnecessary. The combined information is to be used by the American committee in preparing the American case for presentation to the Central International Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce with a view toward eliminating obstacles and impediments to foreign trade.

All manufacturers are requested to report instances relating to: Unreasonable or discriminating customs regulations or tariffs; arbitrary import and export prohibitions; unreasonable consular fees and procedure; tax discriminations and legal barriers; Government and private monopolies; patents and trade marks.

H. T. Herrick, recently of Grasselli Chemical Co., and previously of National Aniline & Chemical Co., American Anilin Products, and By-Products Steel Corp., is now chemist in charge of Color Laboratory of Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

S. Beliaeff is now chief chemist for Napon Rayon Corp., Clifton, N. J.

Important Legislation Handled by Mfg. Chemists

Executive Committee Issues Report—Quarterly Hearings of Interstate Commerce Commission Outstanding Railway Development—Tank Car and Carboy Committees Report Interesting Changes

Important legislative and department developments coming before the executive committee of Manufacturing Chemists' Association during the year ending May 31, 1926 were reported by the committee in its annual report. The more important matters treated and the disposition made of them is given in the following abstracts of the report:

"The outstanding development of the year in our relations with the railyways has been establishment of the practice by Inter-state Commerce Commission of conducting quarterly hearings on proposals for change in regulations affecting transportation of our chemical products. In these hearings our association is deemed to be representative of the chemical industry and our recommendations are considered on that basis. Acceptance of this responsibility necessarily imposes upon us the duty of ascertaining the views of our membership so that the interests of all may be fully protected.

"A brief outline of the procedure we have adopted is as follows: Proposals for amendment to the regulations, originating with Bureau of Explosives or filed with the Bureau by a shipper, are submitted to the executive committee for recommendation. Some of the investigations have continued over a period of more than a year, embracing practical tests in actual service and laboratory studies as well.

"Under I. C. C. Docket 3666, are considered at the quarterly hearings all regulations for transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by freight and express. The most important subject at present on the Commission's docket is the proposal to publish as I. C. C. regulations the existing tank-car specifications of American Railway Association. Adoption of this proposal, which we believe is assured, will mean that present tank-car specifications will have the force of federal statute, with penalties fixed for violation of their provisions.

Committee on Transportation of Poisonous Articles and Miscellaneous Packages is interested in perfecting I. C. C. regulations applying to transportation of poisonous articles and, in collaboration with the Insecticide & Fungicide Manufacturers' Association, prepared specifications which were approved by the executive committee and have been published by Interstate Commerce Commission as part of the Federal transportation law. The committee, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Explosives, was able to persuade the paper bag manufacturers to perfect paper bags of sufficient strength and durability to permit their retention in the regulations when shipped in cartons. American Railway Association was opposed to continued use of bags, but the development in type and quality during the last year and a half has won the endorsement of Bureau of Explosives Staff for retention of this package.

"The Bureau was inclined to include various dust sprays in Class B poisons under a general rule that all insecticides containing arsenic should be entered under Class B and require the same packages as arsenate of lead and calcium arsenate.

"Your committee held out for a 5% As_2O_3 maximum limit which would make possible the shipment of dusting sprays containing 15% of powdered arsenate of lead in Class B. This was accepted through development of a high-grade paper asphalt-lined outside bag, which is not unduly expensive and is sufficiently strong and durable to carry this product without dusting.

"Substitution of a swing test against the bottom of boxed carboys in place of required drop test, submitted to the committee last Fall, was studied. Tests were made and the committee recommended the proposed change.

"The question of authorizing use of 25-32 inch lumber for carboy boxes in addition to the 7-8 inch material specified, was investigated and recommended. The committee investigated mineral wool as cushioning for nitric acid carboys and agreed that this material should be continued in use.

"Committee on Specifications for Steel Drums is studying practicability of rubber-lined drums for shipment of muriatic acid. It is conceded that rubber-lined drums have many desirable qualities and with development of protection around the bung hole it should prove an acceptable package.

"Tank Car Committee has presented recommendations prescribing procedure in testing and retesting tanks on tank cars for transportation of sulfuric and nitrating acids, which have been approved by the executive committee."

GERMAN EXPORT CREDIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

German Export Credit Plan, evolved for the purpose of stimulating the export movement of German products, has reached the stage where 20 applications for credit insurance under the 10,000,000 mark credit already have been accepted by the Government Credit Committee, according to R. Eldridge, European Division of Department of Commerce.

The plan involves a 10,000,000 mark credit for export guarantees to all countries, and a credit guarantee on 300,000,000 marks of total shipments to Russia exclusively, of which 150,000,000 marks is guaranteed by the Federal Government. Applications for insurance under the plan have been received from many sources, especially from the textile, iron working, and lately the electrical industries. The requests for insurance cover credits on exports to South America, the Balkans, Turkey, and in some cases, to Western Europe and England.

A copper export trading corporation is reported to be forming, that will be international in membership as well as in the character of its business. Union Miniere de Haut Katanga, principal producer of Africa, is now included. Principal German producers have joined. Neither French or British producers are among the members, since they are not producing countries, but rather distributing countries. T. Wolfson, president of the association, and his staff are expected home from Europe shortly. July 1 is the tentative date for the functioning of the new organization.

Carbon bisulfide emulsion will be employed in eradication of the Asiatic beetle, now attacking lawns in New Haven, Conn., which will be undertaken by the Bureau of Entomology in co-operation with Connecticut State officials, July 1, it was announced at the Department of Agriculture, June 15.

Sodium compounds, not including common salt, produced from salines and brines in United States in 1925, totaled 73,000 short tons, valued at $2,095,110, an increase from 1924 of 4 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value, according to Department of Commerce.

Greater Research for Disinfectant Makers

Future of Coal-Tar Disinfectants in Jeopardy, Ponder Tells Association at Quebec Meeting—By-Laws Revised to Admit Associate Members —First Composite Display of Insecticides and Disinfectants to be Held in December

That the future of coal-tar disinfectants is in serious jeopardy without greater research and progress was the claim made by Arthur Ponder, of Dominion Tar & Chemical Corp., in an appeal for more extensive research and exchange of research among the members of the disinfectant industry made before the semi-annual meeting of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association held at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, June 14-16. The question of research was discussed following submission of a report of W. H. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink Products Corp., chairman of the research committee, who was absent in Europe. The opinion of Mr. Ponder was echoed by James Readio, of Tar Products Corp.

The meeting opened with an address of welcome by Dr. J. Emile Thibaudeau, Chairman of Health Committee of City of Quebec. John W. Bailey, of Tanglefoot Co., responded for the association. President Frederick Hoyt was in the chair during all the sessions.

Several radical changes in the by-laws of the association were adopted, including admission as associate members of manufacturers of containers, packaging machinery, spraying equipment and allied articles. Dues for associate members were placed at $50 per year and all initiation fees were eliminated. Dues for active membership remain at $75. The membership committee reported four new members since the last meeting.

The first composite exhibition and display of disinfectant and insecticide products under the supervision of the association will be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the association next December in New York. The new household insecticide and disinfectant exhibit will embrace two divisions, that for finished goods for the ultimate consumers, and that for basic raw materials and accessories. The exhibition committee, also in charge of the program of the annual meeting, consists of Evans E. A. Stone of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), H. W. Hamilton of the White Tar Co., and J. H. Wright of the Zonite Products Corp.

That there are a number of firms manufacturing and selling disinfectant products as liquor cresolis compound, U. S. P., which are not meeting the requirements of the pharmacopoeia, was brought out and called to the attention of Dr. J. K. Haywood, Chief of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board. Dr. Haywood stated that he intended to enforce the law strictly on the present standard. Is was brought out that sales of the so-called U. S. P. cresolis compound are being made at 50c to 75c per gallon under the legitimate market price based on the cost of making the true U. S. P. product. At the close of the meeting, a standing vote of thanks was extended to President Hoyt and Secretary Harry W. Cole for their work for the association during the past six months.

COTTONSEED OUTPUT UP

Cottonseed to the amount of 5,457,096 tons was received at the mills and 5,426,283 tons were crushed in 10 months ending May 31, with 53,495 tons on hand, May 31, according to an announcement by the Department of Commerce, June 17. Corresponding figures for 1925 were 4,542,184 for cottonseed received at mills, 4,501,191 crushed, and 54,688 on hand.

Production figures for cottonseed products for the 10 months were given as follows: Crude oil, 1,576,151,289 pounds; refined oil, 1,311,986,542 pounds; cake and meal, 2,535,955 tons; hulls, 1,510,160 tons; linters, 1,090,387 500-lb bales.

Exports of cottonseed products in 10 months ending May 31 were: Crude oil, 36,077,419 pounds, compared with 21,612,608 pounds for the corresponding period of the preceding year; refined oil, 20,411,139 pounds compared with 24,375,784 pounds; cake and meal, 326,112 tons compared with 421,227 tons, and linters, 85,004 running bales, compared with 179,883 bales.

A. I. C. E. MEETING

The 18th semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers is being held at Berlin, N. H., this week. The meetings opened on Monday and a dinner was held in the evening at which Gov. Winant of New Hampshire made the welcoming address and Dr. C. H. Herty, president of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association was the principal speaker.

A symposium upon corrosion, the culmination of the work of a committee organized two years ago, was one of the features of the meetings. Papers were read on chemical corrosion as distinguished from atmospheric corrosion. In addition to the business session, there was an elaborate program of entertainment including dances, auto trips, golf and visits to various mills in that section.

GERMANS PROTEST COSTS INVESTIGATION

League of German Industrialists, Berlin, has issued a protest against the activities of the American customs attaches in Germany. The industrialists assert that the agents violate German "sovereignty rights" by demanding access to books, correspondence, production costs and other of the manufacturers' affairs on the threat that the firms will be prevented from exporting to the United States if the information is refused.

The Berlin office of the United States customs points out that the attaches' activities are aimed only at protecting American revenue, and that the same system is employed by Canadian and Australian agents in the United States, whose questions are freely and frankly answered by American manufacturers.

ALCOHOL BOND SUIT

Herman G. Weschles and the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. were losers in a suit for $93,244, brought by the Government before Circuit Court of Appeals, New York.

The suit arose out of a bond given for a shipment of alcohol from Cuba through the port of New York destined to Italy and divergence of a portion into alleged illegal channels en route. Both the Court of Appeals and the lower Court denied the bonding company's contention that as no permit was issued allowing the shipment of liquor into the United States, the shipment was illegal and the bonding company not liable on the bond.

Dyestuffs exported from Switzerland to the United States during the first quarter of 1926 amounted to $418,325, a decrease of $52,033 from those of the same period last year.

Dyes Imported Decline Further in May

Total 392,739 Lbs., Valued at $343,745, against 437,526 Lbs., At $401,606 For April, and 370,271 Lbs., Valued at $347,904 For May 1925—Bonded Warehouse Total Up—Germany Percentage Up—Switzerland Down

Coal-tar dye imports registered a further slight decline during May when the total was 392,739 lbs., valued at $343,745; against April total of 437,526 lbs., valued at $401,606; and against May 1925 total of 370,271 lbs., valued at $347,904. Imports for the first five months of 1926 totaled 1,987,555 lbs., valued at $1,842,515; against total for first five months of 1925 of 2,126,483 lbs., valued at $1,987,190.

Imports for the first five months were as follows:

	1926		1925	
	Pounds	Invoice Value	Pounds	Invoice Value
January	190,459	$ 184,018	403,984	$ 359,376
February	479,027	477,255	373,259	365,268
March	487,804	435,891	527,964	488,501
April	437,526	401,606	451,005	426,141
May	392,739	343,745	370,271	347,904
Total 5 Months	**1,987,555**	**1,842,515**	**2,126,483**	**1,987,190**

Imports of coal-tar dyes for May, 1926, by ports are as follows:

	Pounds	Invoice Value
New York	362,432	$313,086
Albany	20,184	22,186
Boston	8,152	6,248
Philadelphia	1,971	2,225
Total	**392,739**	**$343,745**

Imports of Color Lakes

	Pounds	Invoice Value
January	2,773	$2,393
February	143	
March	58	
April	834	
May	3,360	3,077

Five Leading Dyes, by Quantity, Imported During May, 1926

Alizarin paste .....18,077 pounds
Ciba scarlets (s.s.) .....13,637 pounds
Indanthrene yellow G (s.s.) .....11,738 pounds
Indanthrene blue GCD (s.s.) .....11,000 pounds
Ciba Red R (s.s.) .....10,802 pounds

Dyes and Intermediates remaining in Bonded Customs Warehouse

Date	Coal-tar dyes and colors	Coal-tar intermediates
July 31, 1925	775,916 pounds	1,378,837 pounds
August 31, 1925	767,431 pounds	1,363,760 pounds
September 30, 1925	709,381 pounds	1,359,717 pounds
October 31, 1925	609,750 pounds	1,055,241 pounds
November 30, 1925	521,238 pounds	746,226 pounds
December 31, 1925	633,525 pounds	758,618 pounds
January 31, 1926	703,159 pounds	763,409 pounds
February 28, 1926	596,154 pounds	855,170 pounds
March 31, 1926	447,588 pounds	896,530 pounds
April 30, 1926	359,164 pounds	928,593 pounds

Per Cent of Dyes by Country of Shipment

	May, 1926	April, 1926	March, 1926
Germany	60	51.5	48
Switzerland	28	38	34
France	1	2	3
England	3	2	6
Belgium	5.5	3.5	4
Canada	0.5	1	2.5
Italy	1	2	2
Holland	1		0.5

Dyes are grouped by Schultz numbers, and, in the case of those which could not be identified by this number, the classification according to the ordinary method of application was adopted. As the pastes and powders of the vat dyes vary widely in strength and quantity, each vat dye has been reduced—in nearly every case—to a single strength basis.

In this report the following abbreviations are used to designate the country of shipment in connection with the tabulated data:

G for Germany; F for France; S for Switzerland; C for Canada; I for Italy; B for Belgium; E for England; H for Holland.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

1. The Six Leading German Companies

A. Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Founded 1873.

B. Badische Anilin-und-Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on-the-Rhine, Founded 1865.

By. Farbenfabriken, normals Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen on-the-Rhine, Founded 1862.

C. Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfort on-the-Main, Founded 1870.

K. Kalle & Co., A. G. Biebrich on-the-Rhine, Founded 1870.

M. Farwedke, vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning., Hochst on-the-Main, Founded 1862.

2. The Smaller German Companies

BK. Leipziger Anilinfabrik Beyer & Kegel. Furstenberg, near Leipzig, Founded 1882.

GG. Chemikalienwerk Griesheim G m. b. H., Offenbach-on-the-Main, Founded 1882.

CJ. Carl Jager G. m. b. H., Anilinfarbenfabrik, Dusseldorf, Founded 1823.

Gr-E Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Electron, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Founded 1842.

L. Farbwerk Mulheim, vormals A. Leonhardt & Co., Mulheim-on-the-Main, Founded 1879.

tM. Chemische Fabriken vormals Weil ter Meer, Uerdingen-on-the-Rhine, Founded 1877.

Wp. Wulfing, Dahl & Co, A. G. Barmen, Founded, 1842.

3. Swiss Companies, all at Basel.

DH. Farbwerke vormals L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., Founded 1871.

G. Anilinfarben-und Extract-Fabriken, vormals Joh. Rud. Geigy, Founded 1764.

I. Gelsellschaft for Chemische Industrie, Founded 1885.

S. Chemische Fabrik, vormals Sandoz & Co. Founded, 1887.

4. Dutch and French Companies.

NF. Niederlandische Farben-und-Chemikalienfabrik Delft, Delft, Netherlands, Founded 1897.

CNI. Compagnie Nationale des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques, Founded 1917.

FA. Farbwerk Ammersfoort, Ammersfoort, Netherlands, Founded, 1888.

P. Societe Anonyme des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques St. Denis. (formerly A. Poirier). Founded 1830.

5. English Companies

Bro. Brotherton & Co., (Ltd.) City Chambers, Leeds.

BAC. British Alizarine Co., (Ltd.), Manchester.

BD. British Dyestuffs Corporation (Ltd.) London

CI Co. The Clayton Aniline Co., (Ltd.) Clayton, Manchester.

Scot. Scottish Dyes (Ltd.), Grangemouth.

CV. The Colne Vale Dye and Chemical Co. (Ltd.), Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.

Hol. L. B. Holliday & Co. (Ltd.) Grangemouth 1Etablissements Kuhlman merged with this company in 1923.

Imports for May follow:

Schultz No.	Dye and Maker	Quantity Pounds
182	Brilliant sulphon red 10B—S	1,000
58	Chrome orange R—DH	110
56	Nitrosamine red paste—IG	500
64	Sorrel red X—IG	1,000
	Rapid fast red GL paste—IG	500
88	Acid anthracene brown R—By	542
94	Guinea fast red 2R—IG	200
125	Black JI (Janus black I)—IG	200
126	Indoine blue BB pdr.—IG	25
154	Pilatus chrome brown RX—IG	500
	Helio purpurine 7BL—IG	100
194	Thiazine red RXX—IG	500
233	Cloth red B—IG	50
	Chlorantine fast red 7BL—I	
	Benzo fast red 8BL—IG	2,143
	Fast cotton red 8BL—A	
	Ponceau S—I	11
257	Coomassie navy blue GNX—BD	200
275	Diamond Black F—IG	50
273	Diaminogene blue NA—C	
273	Diazamine blue BR conc.—S	4,520
274	Diamine neron BBG—IG	100
	Diazo brilliant orange GR extra—By.	200
	Brilliant benzo violet B—By	
	Diamine fast violet FFRN—C	700
	Benzo fast scarlet 4BS—By	103
296	Cotton yellow G extra—B	300
	Chlorantine fast yellow 4GL—I	2,204
300	Brilliant carmine L conc.—B	100
314	Ignamine orange RR—IG	100
319	Chloramine red B, 3B—S	4,000
339	Diamine orange B—C	1,158
	Polar red R conc., RS conc.—G	3,306
358	Chloramine brilliant red 8B conc.—S	
358	Chloramine red 8BS—By	2,543
358	Chlorantine red 8BN—I	
	Chrome fast yellow RD—IG	
	Chromocitronine R—DH	551
	Acid anthracene red G—By	100
400	Brilliant milling red B—IG	1,000
448	Diamine bronze G—IG	200
449	Trisulphon brown B conc.—S	3,201
471	Polyphenyl blue GC—G	551
	Kiton fast yellow 3G—I	1,874
26	Triazogene orange R pdr.—IG	200
494	Auramine G—I	1,102
496	Setoglaucine—G	551
498	Turquoise blue G—IG	287
501	Acronol brilliant blue—BD	10
503	Brilliant acid green 6B—By	
503	Guinea fast green 3B—IG	575
505	Light green SF yellowish XX—IG	100
506	Erioglaucine AP—G	
506	Erioglaucine EP—G	4 959
508	Xylene blue AS conc.—S	500
512	Magenta powder AB—IG	2,200
515	Methyl violet base—IG	
515	Methyl violet NFB—B	750

(Continued from page 279)

COAL MARKET EASY

E. E. Brainard, who buys coal for Merrimac Chemical Co. of Boston, and who follows very closely the developments in the coal industry, said that there is too much coal available to have the price affected by any increase in export demand that can result from the British situation. Mr. Brainard said, that despite the fact that his coal contract expired already, he is not in the coal market now. He has about two months supply of coal on hand and while offered opportunities to make a contract for the coming year at very low prices, he has refrained from doing so, believing that there will be no sustained advance.

Fertilizer applied to the total acreage under cultivation in United States averages about 38 pounds an acre, and, as a measure of the resultant output, the average wheat crop for a period of eight years was 14.6 bushels an acre, and the average potato crop was 95 bushels an acre. In France, during the same period, the fertilizer used was 111 pounds an acre, with corresponding returns of 20.2 bushels of wheat and 130.7 bushels of potatoes. In Great Britain and Ireland the figures were 244 pounds of fertilizer, with 33.4 bushels of wheat and 211.7 bushels of potatoes, while in Belgium the fertilizer used was 495 pounds an acre, with 37 bushels of wheat and 306 bushels of potatoes, respectively.

An important decision on the question of currency value in tariff cases was rendered by Judge Waite last week. His opinion was that where the rate of duty to be assessed upon imported merchandise depends on the value of the merchandise, if such merchandise is purchased in the currency of the country from which the importation is made, the value is to be ascertained by a conversion of such currency into U. S. money at the actual value thereof at the date of exportation, instead of the proclaimed value.

Southern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its summer meeting at the Green Park Hotel, Blowing Rock, N. C., on Saturday evening, July 17.

The National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of plaster board, is planning an active advertising campaign.

Slash in Nitrate Freight Rates Advised

Large Chemical Manufacturers and Fertilizer Concerns Interested—Import Rates on Nitrate Exceed Domestic Rates on Nitrate and Other Fertilizers

A heavy slash in rates, all-rail and barge-and-rail, on imported nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulfate of potash and kainit, carloads, from New Orleans and other gulf ports, to destinations on and north of the Ohio River, has been proposed by Examiner C. W. Griffin in No. 16411 Egyptian Powder Co. vs. Illinois Central et al. He said the Commission should find the rates unreasonable, prescribe lower ones and award reparation. The report also covers the following:

No. 16411 (Sub. No. 1), Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co. vs. Illinois Central et al.; No. 16411 (Sub. No. 2), Western Powder Manufacturing Co. vs. Illinois Central et al.; No. 16490, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. vs. Illinois Central et al.; No. 16490 Sub. (No. 1), Swift & Co. vs. Chicago and Eastern Illinois et al.; No. 16490 (Sub. No. 2), Armour Fertilizer Works vs. Illinois Central et al.; No. 16490 (Sub. No. 3), Monsanto Chemical Works vs. Mobile and Ohio et al.; No. 1655, Grasselli Chemical Co. vs. Alabama Great Southern et al.; and No. 17,308, E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. vs. New Orleans and Northeastern et al.

In one manner the complaints were the most peculiar the Commission has had to deal with for a long time, in that the rates under attack were import rates, usually lower than the domestic rates for port equalization reasons. The examiner said the principal issue was the propriety of the rates on nitrate of soda, imported from Chile. The greater part of the potash commodities and kainit were imported from Germany or France.

Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, import commodity rates on nitrate from Gulf ports to points on and north of the Ohio were lower than the domestic commodity rates on nitrate and other articles in the fertilizer list of exceptions to Southern Classification. Increases on that day reversed the situation. Import nitrate of soda rates became materially higher than the domestic rates of articles in the fertilizer list. Prior to that date, for example, the import rate on nitrate of soda from New Orleans to Chicago was 21.5 cents and the domestic rate 29.5 cents. On that day the import rate became 33 cents. The domestic rate was left unchanged. On July 15, 1920, the domestic fertilizer rate on nitrate was canceled and the sixth class rate became effective. However, on April 1, 1922, nitrate of soda was restored to the list of fertilizer materials.

The rates established on domestic fertilizer from New Orleans to East St. Louis and Chicago on that date became, respectively, 29 and 33 cents. They were reduced on July 1, 1922, in accordance with the 10 per cent general reduction. The import rate on nitrate of soda, from New Orleans to Chicago, on November 1, 1924, finally settled at 38.4 cents, the same as the rate from Baltimore to Chicago. The domestic rate is 29.5 cents. At Cairo the import rate is 33 cents and the domestic rate 21.5 cents; at Louisville the rates are 33 and 26 cents; Edwards, Ill., 38.5 and 29.5 cents.

Complainants contended the import rates were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the domestic rates on nitrate of soda and other articles in the fertilizer list. They submitted exhibits to show that import class rates, both all-rail and barge-and-rail, were uniformly lower than domestic class rates; and that import rates on numerous rates from north and south Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports were as low or lower than the corresponding domestic rates.

TARIFF COMMISSION TO BE REORGANIZED

Reorganization of the Tariff Commission through the appointment of at least one new member, immediately after adjournment of Congress, is indicated by the failure of President Coolidge thus far to submit to the Senate the nominations of either Commissioner E. B. Brossard or Commissioner A. H. Baldwin, it is reported from Washington.

Both these cmmissioners are serving by recess appointments, having been named a year ago. Under the law, they cannot continue to serve by recess appointment after a session of the Senate has been held, so that if their nominations are not submitted to the Senate, they both will go out of office when Congress adjourns.

Tungsten ore, valued at $512,910 arrived in New York recently from China and was transshipped to Niagara Falls.

[The Industry's Finances]

INCREASED EARNINGS ANTICIPATED FOR MATHIESON

Second Quarter Expected to Exceed First Quarter—May Earnings Set Record for Company—$2.50 Per Share Anticipated Against $2.24

"Indications point to a favorable earnings statement for Mathieson Alkali Works for the second quarter of this year, as the April net earnings of the company were approximately the same as those of April of last year and the May net results set a record in the history of the organization," says the "Wall Street Journal." "It is felt that the June earnings will show an increase over June a year ago with the result that the total three months' figures will bear a favorable comparison with the showing of the corresponding portion of last year.

"In the second quarter of 1925 the company's net income was equal to $2.24 a share on the common stock after preferred requirements and it is expected that at least $2.50 a share will be reported for the second quarter of this year. Assurance is accordingly given that the company will in the initial half year show net earnings of approximately $5 a share on the common stock, or $1 a share in excess of the total dividend requirements on the junior issue for the full year.

"These increased earnings per share on the common stock are being accompanied by substantially larger charge-offs for depreciation and depletion, which while not directly increasing the amount available for distribution are nevertheless providing substantially larger equities for the common holders in the assets of the organization. The company is now adding to reserves an amount equivalent to around $6 a share on the common and at the same time is showing net available for the common which is running at the annual rate of about $10 a share."

Brandram Henderson, Ltd., report increased sales for 1925 amounting to $325,000 over 1924. Net profits were $103,296, as against $101,826 in 1924. Alberta Linseed Oil Co. in which the company is largely interested, is now on a dividend basis, and Pacific White Lead Co. is now making ready mixed paints for the parent company's British Columbia division. Directors and officers were elected as follows: president, George Henderson; Vice-president, Charles Archibald; directors, H. McInnes, K. C., T. Cantley, H. H. Champ, W. A. Black, G. McGregor Mitchell, V. M. Drury; J. M. C. Muir, secretary-treasurer.

Sherwin Williams Co. of Canada will shortly call $1,571,400 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, due in 1941, at 110, and $340,667 of underlying first mortgage bonds of the Canada Paint Co., mainly with proceeds of the sale of shares of Lewis Berger & Sons of London, England, for $1,799,000. This will wipe out all bonds of the company.

Majority of stock of Cotton States Fertilizer Co., of Macon, Ga., has been bought by C. B. Clay, of Macon, and associates for about $400,000. Officers of corporation are C. B. Clay, Macon, president; S. F. Howell, Americus, secretary, and D. D. Kinnett, Macon, treasurer. C. A. Bickerstaff, Joel Hurt, Jr., and J. L. Ronerson, all of Atlanta, are directors.

Corn Products Refining Co. is expected to show a further improvement in its earnings for this quarter. Profits during the first quarter of this year were equivalent to 90 cents a share on the common stock of the corporation.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. balance sheet of April 1, 1926, shows current assets $3,295,774, including vash, $2,634,351 and current liabilities of $258,961, leaving net working capital of $3,036,813.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (opund sterling)	4.866	4.866
France (franc)	.193	0.28
Italy (lira)	.193	.036
Belgium (franc)	.198	.028
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.265
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.401
Poland (zloty)	.193	.100
Norway (krone)	.258	.221
Spain (peseta)	.193	.162
Sweden (krone)	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.194
Argentina (peso)	.414	.404
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.156
Japan (yen)	.499	.467
India (rupee)	.485	.363
China (Silver dollar Hongkong)	.789	.556
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.763
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.729

CELLULOID CO. LOSES

Celluloid Co. reports a net loss of $637,980, after depreciation, inventory adjustments and miscellaneous deductions for the year ended Dec. 31. Operating income for the year was $77,625, while depreciation reached $379,881; inventory adjustments were $130,474, and miscellaneous deductions were $50,000. After preferred dividends of $205,876, a deficit for the year remained of $843,856. Profit and loss surplus was $765,712.

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Montreal reports profits of $46,350 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1926, as compared with a loss of $34,290 in the preceding year. After deductions for depreciation and insurance reserve about $25,000 was carried forward. Business so far this year has been better than the corresponding period for 1925, the improvement being largely attributed to the increased purchasing power of the West.

C. Wilbur Miller, president, Davison Chemical Co., says that the fertilizer outlook of the company is the best in the last five years. Capacity operations are assured for the Baltimore plant both for sulfuric acid and acid phosphate. The 1926 profits are expected to exceed $1,000,000, he said.

Fiskdale Finishing Co. property at Fiskdale, Mass., will be sold at public auction on June 25 by the trustees in banruptcy as efforts to sell the property in private sale have failed to bring forth satisfactory offers. The plant has not been operated since the latter part of 1924.

E. & F. King & Co., Inc., Boston, reports a surplus of $211,658 as of December 31 last. Assets include cash $13,184, merchandise $131,543, accounts receivable $88,405, notes receivable $1,736, securities $80,876. Accounts payable are $1,463.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., has declared an extra dividend of $1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on preferred stock payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30.

Bleacher's Association announced a dividend of 9¾ per cent, which brings the total up to 12½ per cent for the year.

GERMAN DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY PROSPERING

German Dyestuffs Trust was prosperous last year, to judge by the annual report. Gross profits are up 24,500,000 marks in 1925 over the preceding year. Operating costs are but 1,110,000 marks greater, despite heavy costs involved in merging the six leading German dye and chemical works into a common trust. The trust followed a sound policy of writing off capital by 10,000,000 marks as the dyestuff side of the plants was over-expanded and somewhat glutted with unsalable chemicals. Net profits increased 13,330,000 marks over the preceding year, and the dividend was raised from 8% to 10%.

It is commonly known that the dyestuff side of the industry is operating at less than half capacity and that this branch of the business represents a loss rather than profits. But the artificial fertilizer, the methyl spirit, and specialized chemicals side of the business have done well. The trust says:

"Despite foreign opposition we have been able to maintain our place in world dyestuff markets and have made progress in sale of basic colors.

"Farm depression hindered our fertilizer sales, but improved farming outlook puts sales in 1925-26 on the level of the preceding year. The trust is making efforts to stimulate sales through extending credit facilities.

"Sale of drugs was much improved. Business in photo supplies also was considerably better.

"Rayon is being made with United Glanzstoff Co. A factory also is being built for producing silk in conjunction with the Bemberg Co. Our Viscosa works has a satisfactory supply of orders.

"Since January we have been making Motalin — an anti-knock fuel. It is being well received in the market."

Society of Chemical Industry in Basle earned net profits of 3,252,354 francs in 1925 as compared with 3,196,451 francs in 1924. A dividend of 15% has been declared on the company's 20,000,000 francs capital stock.

Certain-teed Products Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 a share on the common and 1¾% each on first and second preferred stocks, all payable June 1 to holders of record June 15.

Chemische Fabrik vorm. Sandoz report net profits of 3,020,000 francs in 1925 as against 3,300,000 francs in 1924.

[*Stocks & Bonds*]

	1925		1926		Current		Ann.
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked	Div.
*Air Reduction	115	86½	119¼	107⅝	115	115⅝	5
*Allied Chem	115¾	80	140	106	122	122½	4
*Allied Chem. pfd.	121¼	111	121⅞	118¾	120	120½	7
*Am Ag Chem	29⅞	13½	34⅜	17¾	20½	21¾	
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82½	36½	96½	60½	66½	67½	
Am Can	...	...	58	38⅞	51¾	52	2
Am Can pfd	121⅞	115	125½	121	125¾	126	7
*Am. Cyan. "A"	...	...	46	36⅞	41	46	
*Am. Cyan. "B"	...	...	47	35¼	39	43	
*Am Linseed	59¼	20	52⅞	28½	34½	35	
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	80	82	
*Am Metals	57⅝	45¾	56⅝	47	52	53	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	114	117	
Am. Rayon Prod.	51⅞	26⅝	35¾	29¾	...	...	
*Am Smelting	114½	90⅜	144¾	112⅛	118	119	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115¼	105½	117½	112⅞	116⅝	116⅝	
*Am Zinc	12½	7⅞	12¼	7⅞	7⅞	8	
*Am Zinc pfd	44⅞	24⅞	48⅛	26⅛	34¼	34¾	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97½	100⅛	95¾	...	...	
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	44¾	36	37	38¼	
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd.	105	90½	105	100	101	102	
*Armour Del. pf	100	90⅛	97⅞	93	93¼	93¾	
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	53½	56½	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90⅛	97⅞	96	95	96⅜	
Brooklyn Un Gas	100¼	73⅛	78¾	68	80¼	80½	4
By-Products Co	...	...	...	...	52	53	
By-Products Co. pfd	...	...	...	...	109	111½	
*Calla L & Z	4¾	1¼	2⅝	1½	1⅝	1¾	
Canad. Ind.	20⅝	14	20	16¼	16⅞	...	
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	
Casein Co	...	...	...	...	125	132	
Celluloid Corp	50¼	18⅝	26	15	19	21	
Celluloid Corp pfd.	97	65	68	55	68	70	
*Certainteed Prod.	58¾	40¾	49½	37⅛	41½	41⅞	
Charcoal Iron	35⅛	12⅞	33½	24	10	20	
Chesebro. Mfg. Co.	74⅝	48¼	72½	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2⅛	5	2¾	2½	4	
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	
*Columb Carbon	62¾	40¾	69⅞	55⅝	62½	63½	
*Com Sol A	190	81¼	150½	120⅜	160	165	
*Com Sol B	189	80¾	144⅞	118¼	164	165	
*Cont Can	93½	60	92½	70	77½	78	5
*Cont. Can. pfd.	118	114	118⅞	117½	...	...	
*Corn Prod	42⅜	32⅜	43⅜	35⅝	46¾	47	
*Corn Prod. pf.	127	118⅛	129⅛	122½	129	132	7
*Davison Chem	49¾	27⅞	46⅝	27⅛	39½	39¾	
*Davison Chem. pf.	...	...	...	...	43½	43½	
*Devoe & Rayn A	90¼	52	103	33⅞	36	37⅝	
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101½	40	...	...	
*Du Pont deb	104¾	90	104½	101	103	104	
*Du Pont de Nem	271¼	113¾	238⅞	193⅛	235	236	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104⅞	112⅜	106⅝	110⅜	110½	5
*Freeport Texas	24⅞	8	30½	19⅝	32¼	32½	
*Gen Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	69	69½	
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86½	118¾	94⅞	110⅛	112	
*Glidden	26½	12½	25¾	18	17	17¼	
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41½	46	46½	
Grasselli	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf.	106	101¾	103½	102	101	103	6
Hercules Powd.	140	105	152	140½	142	148	6
Hercules Powd pf	113½	104½	114⅜	110	112	114	7
*Household Prod	47⅛	34½	48⅜	40	42¼	42½	
Industrial Rayon	26⅞	17	19⅞	10½	...	...	
*Int'l Agri	24⅛	7⅛	26¼	15¼	16	16¼	
*Intl Agr pfd	85	40	35	83½	85	85⅞	
*Int Nickel	48½	24¼	46½	32⅝	36⅞	37	2
*Int'l Salt	87⅛	67	84⅝	80	75	80	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46¼	40	41	42	
*Mathieson Alk	107¼	51	106⅛	69⅞	73	74	4
*Mathieson Alk pf.	100	97	100	100	...	...	
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	54	58	
Merrimac	...	...	...	...	75	80	
*National Dist.	43½	29⅝	34	18	18½	19	
*National Dist pf	81	52⅛	73⅛	57	45	50	
*Natl Lead	174	138½	174¾	138	158½	161	
*Natl Lead pfd	118¾	114¼	117½	116	118½	119	
N J Zinc	214⅛	181	214½	180	203	206	
Niag. A. pf.	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60⅝	42¾	68¼	53¾	64	64¼	3
Penn Salt	...	...	...	...	71	...	
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122¼	112	122¼	122½	8
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	157	...	
Shawinigan	175	130½	191	167½	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	106	...	
*St Jos Lead	52½	36⅜	48⅛	37⅞	41	41½	2
Silica Gel	35	11¼	21	11⅜	20	...	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19⅞	21	
Swan & Finch pf.	16	16	...	...	20	30	
*Swift & Co.	120	109	116	110	114½	...	
Tenn C & C	15¼	7⅝	16	10⅞	11¾	12	1
*Tex Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	141½	142½	10
*Union Carbide	87	65	86½	78	83¾	83½	
*United Dye pfd.	67	60	58	58	...	...	
Un Gas Imp	120½	79½	144½	84⅛	128	132½	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155½	8
U S Ind Al	97¼	72½	75½	45⅜	55½	55¾	
*U S Ind Al pfd	115	102	104¾	92¾	101	102¼	
*Va Car 6% w i	. .	...	69	52¾	47½	48	
*Va Car	...	...	25½	15⅝	14½	15	
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16½	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

[Industrial Chemicals]

GLYCERIN AND BARIUM CARBONATE ADVANCE

Glycerin Makers Reported Well Sold Through July and August—Dull September Forecast Unless Heavy Demand is Experienced for Anti-Freeze—Spot Barium Carbonate Higher Following Higher Shipment Prices—Copper Sulfate Firmer—Ammonia and Derivatives Firm; Aqua Easy—Chlorine and Derivatives Steady—Caustic Soda Firmer

Advanced
Barium Carbonate, $2.00 ton
Copper Sulfate, 5c 100 lbs.
Glycerin, 2c lb.

Declined
No Decline

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial c-l ....lb.	$.11½	$.11½	$.11½	$.10	$.19½	$.07
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66° ..ton	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l NY ....100lbs.	2.55	2.55	2.60	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l ..100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate, c-l NY ..100lbs.	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.55	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic c-l Imp., ..lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. c-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	4.65	.06¼
Sodium Prussiate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10½	1.25	.18
Average	3.017	3.017	3.017	2.916	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, pages 284-296

Demand for entire list of industrial chemicals is of good volume with only a slight seasonal decline noted. Glycerin continues the outstanding strong product in the list. Prices have advanced further and some factors are of the opinion that further increases are probable. Producers are reported to be heavily sold ahead for July and August and it is said that there is no possibility of any definite weakening before September. If there is a heavy demand for glycerin as an anti-freeze in the Fall, the market might be maintained then. However, factors are anticipating a dull situation at that time.

Barium carbonate has strengthened on spot due to advances abroad. Barium chloride remains rather unsettled as to price. Copper sulfate is quite firm at prices slightly above last week. Alcohol is fairly firm with producers quoting prices at recent advance. Some shading of 1c gal. on contracts has been done but only in a few instances. Methanol is moving at recent low prices and there is no basic change in the market. Methyl acetone is likewise unchanged.

Ammonia and chlorine and practically all the derivatives of both are steady. Aqua ammonia is in rather heavy supply due to the large demand for anhydrous during the warm weather resulting in increased stocks of aqua. Caustic is firmer in tone at the moment, although chlorine makers are reporting a steadily increasing demand for chlorine and are marketing increasingly quantities of caustic soda to the great distress of the ammonia-soda process makers.

Mineral acids are firm at recently advanced schedules. Demand is holding up very well. Prussiates and bichromates are moving in fair volume and prices are firm and unchanged. The market generally continues firm in tone throughout with consumers unwilling to force more than usual shading on many products. Price averages are high for this season of the year, and the tone of the market is much better than it was at this time a year ago.

Crude ground sulfur rate in carloads from Freeport, Texas, to Elyria, Ohio, have been found unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission and reparation has been awarded in the case of Stauffer Chemical Co. of Texas against the Houston & Brazos Valley Railway Co.

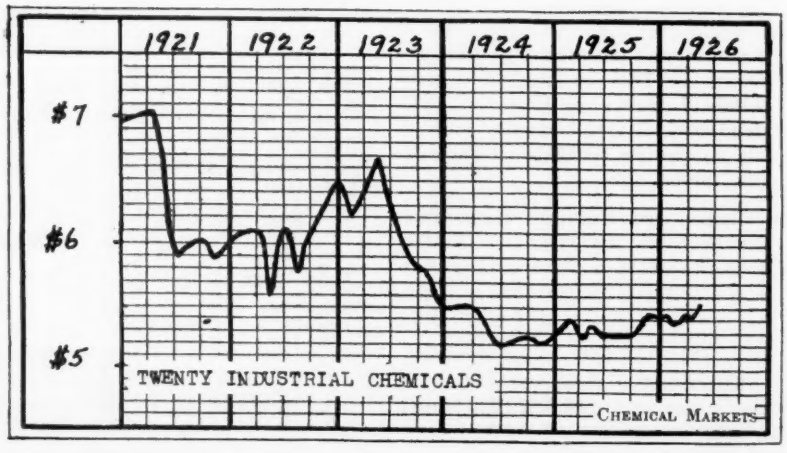
ALCOHOL PERMITS ARE ISSUED AT DISCRETION

Alcohol permits may be issued or not at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the appeal of Ma-King Products Co. v. David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit. Commissioner of Internal Revenue acted on a report from a prohibition agent who stated that certain persons connected with the corporation should not be entrusted with a denaturing permit. After Commissioner Blair's denial of the permit, the Ma-King Products Co. filed suit in the Federal Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania declaring that the Commissioner's action was arbitrary, illegal and unjust. Federal Court for Western District of Pennsylvania and the Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit sustained the position taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Supreme Court of United States held that power conferred upon the Commissioner was discretionary and not ministerial and that he had not acted arbitrarily in the refusal of the permit.

The world production of glycerin is smaller than in prewar times, says "Chemiker-Zeitung," mainly due to the fact that vast quantities of fats that used to go into the manufacture of soaps are now used for food purposes; and the consumption seems to be larger, principally in United States. This accounts for a certain scarcity, which resulted in large advances in price during the last month in the European market.

W. A. Taylor, research chemist of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been elected president of LaMotte Chemical Products Co., Baltimore.



Lead Pigments Lower Hamburg, Firmer London

Heavy Chemicals Quiet and Steady in Both Markets—Formaldehyde and Copper Sulfate Lower in Hamburg—Benzene Firmer in London—Tartaric Acid and Coconut Oil Up

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg June 23 (By Radio)—Higher prices are quoted on formaldehyde and copper sulfate. Red lead and white lead are lower. Heavy chemicals are generally quiet and prices are steady. A good demand exists for linseed oil, and turpentine.

London, June 23 (By Radio) — Market generally quiet and steady as to prices. Tartaric acid, cottonseed oil, coconut oil and shellac are quoted higher. Benzene, linseed oil and lead pigments are firmer. Epsom salts market is easier. Chinawood oil and antimony are quoted higher. Benzene, linseed oil and lead pigments are firmer. Epsom salts market is easier. Chinawood oil and antimony are quoted at lower figures.

Hamburg, June 5 (By Mail) — Our market remains quiet and most quotations are entirely unchanged since about a fortnight. It seems that some business of importance has been done to South America and the Far East in spite of the keenness of Belgian competition which is still favored by the depreciated currency of their country.

Blue vitriol demand is brisk; present price is £21 10s 1,000 kilos. The higher prices of copper have stimulated this. Iron vitriol demand has discontinued and goods can be had at £2 6s 1,000 kilos, bulk. Potash alum is in good demand and as long as many factories have not yet taken up manufacturing again, it is possible that a certain scarcity will set in soon. Present price is $3.30 100 kilos f. o. b. Hamburg. Caustic potash price is $12.75 100 kilos. Caustic soda, £12 10s 1,000 kilos. Formaldehyde 40 vol., £38 1,000 kilos. Yellow prussiate of potash, £59 1,000 kilos. Red prussiate of potash, $60 100 kilos. Carbonate of ammonia in 50-kilo kegs, £22 1,000 kilos. Chlorate of potash, $12.75 100 kilos. Epsom salts, tech., £2 1,000 kilos. Borax powdered: £20 10s 1,000 kilos. Barium chloride, $3.90 100 kilos. Calcium chloride, £3 10s 1,000 kilos. Naphthalene flakes, £10 10s 1,000 kilos, balls £12. Carbonate of potash, 96-98%, $11.70 100 kilos. White gran. sal ammoniac, 98-100%, $8.25 100 kilos. Sodium sulfide, 60-62% fused, £8 1,000 kilos. Oxalic acid, £23 10s 1,000 kilos.

Paraffin wax is in good demand; 50-52% goods spot, $14.00 to $14.25, and on shipment $13.75 to $14.00 per 100 kilos c. i. f. Hamburg.

London, May 28—The abnormal industrial conditions arising out of the general strike and the still unsettled coal mining dispute, will no doubt have the effect of increasing the stocks in the hands of leading chemical manufacturers and a general easing off of prices. Inquiry, however, for heavy chemicals, after the late stoppage of rail transport, so far has been fairly good and actual business passing is more satisfactory. Prices remain steady and show few fluctuations. Caustic soda is moving in fair quantities both for home and export. Salt cake is in better request but sales are still slow. Bicarbonate of soda has a better sale but is unchanged in price. Chloride of magnesium continues in steady demand at £16 15s to £17 5s per ton, according to packages. Chloride of calcium is fetching £5 per ton ex-wharf. Sulfate of copper is in better inquiry and business is of a decidedly more satisfactory character at about £23 10s per ton less 5% for best British brands with foreign grades offering at less money. White powdered arsenic continues weak and in very quiet demand at about £3 10s ton in Cornwall. Nitrite of soda meets with a fairly good sale at £20 per ton ex-wharf. Prussiates remain weak and in limited demand; potash is about 6¾d per lb and soda 3¾d. Chlorates are not selling so freely as of late—potash remains at £32 10s per ton and soda at £28 10s ex-warehouse. Caustic potash is not meeting with the normal demand: solid 88-92% is about £26 10s and liquid £12 5s. Carbonate has a very steady sale at £26 10s for 96-98% quality. Chloride of barium has more buyers at £9 5s per ton ex-wharf. Muriate of ammonia is dull: Grey about £25 10s per ton, white about £19. Epsoms are offered at £3 15s per ton. Nitrate of lead buyers at £40 per ton. Nitrate of soda has a fairly satisfactory sale.

United States Gypsum Co. was recently awarded the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy donated by "Explosives Engineer" magazine.

Denatured Alcohol

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MAGNESIA — Carbonate, Oxide, Technical & U.S.P., Light & Heavy.

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[Crudes & Intermediates]

INTERMEDIATES AND LIGHT OILS UNCHANGED

Benzene Position Remains Strong—Toluene Easy—Solvent Naphtha Steady—Pyridine Quiet—Naphthalene Dull—Cresylic Acid Quiet But Unchanged—Phenol and Phthalic Anhydride Steady—Aniline Oil and Nitro-Benzene Subject to Shading—Para-Nitroaniline Firm at 45c lb —Para-Toluidine Stocks Remain Large

Advanced
No Advance

Declined
No Decline

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks ..gal.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake .....lb.	.05½	.05½	.05¾	.05	.16	.03
Phenol Spot .....lb.	.22	.22	.22	.24	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks., ...gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil 1-c-l .....lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine .....lb.	35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls .....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-l .....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls .....lb.	.45	.47	.48	.58	1.58	.18
Average	0.308	0.310	0.310	0.315		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, pages 284-296

Demand for intermediates continues of slight volume with the price situation generally soft. No further declines have occurred in any products, however, and the market for the most part is unchanged. Aniline oil and nitrobenzene quotations are unchanged, but shading by as much as 1c lb on aniline oil, and ½c lb on nitrobenzene continue to be reported in some directions. Para-nitroaniline is steady for the time being at last week's reduction of 2c lb. Paratoluidine stocks are exceedingly large but makers are quoting firm unchanged prices on the small business that is appearing.

Light oil distillates remain practically unchanged as to price and position. The benzene market is strong due to the continued strength of the gasoline market and the steadily increasing demand for motor benzene as the gasoline consumption increases. Pure and 90 per cent quotations are unchanged, but are very firm with some factors leaning toward higher figures, particularly if gasoline advances again. Production is being maintained fairly well although the usual seasonal decline is reported. Toluene stocks continue to accumulate in some directions due to decreased demand from lacquer makers. Some petroleum refiners are offering substitutes for toluene in lacquers at lower prices and this is doubtless having its effect upon the market. Solvent naphtha is fairly steady, although some price shading is reported on occasions. Xylene quotations are firm and unchanged on all grades.

Pyridine is quiet with trading at a standstill and nominal spot quotations unchanged. Some importers see no further strength to the market before Fall. Phenol is moving into consumption at a steady rate at firm unchanged prices. Naphthalene is very dull with prices soft. Cresylic acid is unchanged in price with buying slight and spot stocks somewhat increased. Phthalic anhydride makers are maintaining a steady market without difficulty.

Chemical Division of Department of Commerce is putting out for the first time detailed figures of imports of "all other chemicals." Chemical Division started out originally by announcing detailed figures of dye imports. These figures were later supplemented by imports of synthetic organic chemicals of non-coal-tar products and these two parts are now being supplemented by "all other chemicals."

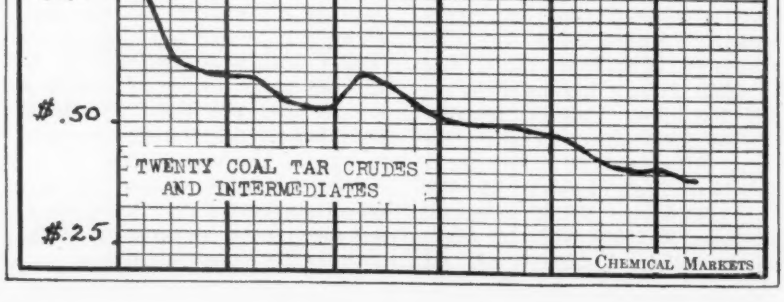
NEW CIBA COLOR

Ciba Co. announce a new color called Chlorantine Fast Blue 4 GL. The color tone lies between Clorantine Fast Blue GL and 2 GL. Its brightness is a distinguishing characteristic. It is best adapted to the dyeing of cotton and artificial rayon silk; it also meets the need of unweighted silk for dyeing with a weak acidifying bath. The silk remains pure white in an alkaline soap bath, so that it can find application in the dyeing of half silk goods, in which the silk can afterward be dyed with acid colors. It is dischargeable to a pure white. and is also recommended in printing for the production of fast to light dischargeable goods.

Despite the reports of slow business among many chemical and dye users throughout New England such as that regarding the half time operation by the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendaring Co., New England industry as a whole is far from stagnant and all indications point to a noticeable improvement before the year is much older. News comes to hand this week that Fitchburg Paper Co., at Fitchburg, Mass., is to install two additional boilers.

An explosion in a coke oven of the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind., resulted in property damage which is unofficially estimated at over $1,000,000 and the loss of ten lives. The blast, the cause of which is unknown, shattered the entire building and flooded the debris with coal-tar and acids.

Semet-Solvay Co. will shortly begin construction of an additional battery of coke ovens which will double the capacity of the present plant near Buffalo. The new ovens will be completed in about a year.



DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from page 272)

(Coal-Tar Origin Cont'd)

Schultz No.	Dye and Maker	Quantity Pounds
516	Crystal violet C conc. crystals —3 ..	110
523	Fast acid green extra bluish—Gr E ..	4,480
531	Eriocyanine AC—G	1,102
532	Alkali violet A extra conc.—IG..	0
535	Methyl alkaline blue—IG	110
537	Methyl silk blue new—G	110
541	Brilliant sky blue 5G—IG	100
543	Patent blue V—IG	1,000
545	Brilliant acid blue A—IG	
545	Kiton blue A—I	4,548
545	Patent blue A—M	
545	Poseidon blue BR extra—IG	
546	Cyanol extra—C	
546	Cyanol FF—C	1,568
551	Brilliant blue G—By	
551	Chromoxane brilliant blue G—By ..	803
554	Chrome azurol S conc.—G	551
555	Aurine—Lo	224
558	Victoria blue R base—I	110
559	Victoria blue B—I	3,306
564	Alkali fast green 3G—IG	
564	Kiton fast green V—I	2,551
564	Xylene fast green B conc.—S	
573	Rhodamine B extra (s.s.)—B	
573	Rhodamine B extra (s.s.)—IG	7,325
572	Rhodamine G extra (s.s.)—I.....	550
581	Fast acid eosine G—IG	25
	Chromorhodine BR—DH	441
603	Brilliant acridine orange A—DH ..	
603	Acridine orange DHE—DH	1,984
	Patent phosphine GG—I	
	Patent phosphine R—I	882
606	Phosphine 3R—IG	1,500
607	Runic AL conc.—IG	500
608	Patent phosphine RRDX—IG	1,000
613	Quinoline yellow—I	
613	Quinoline yellow conc.—S	2,900
613	Quinoline yellow extra—IG	
617	Chloramine yellow FF conc.—S ..	
617	Diphenyl chlorine yellow FF supra—G	751
	Xylene milling blue GL conc.—S	965
687	Methylene heliotrope, extra strong—IG	500
688	Rosolane paste—StD	50
	Acid cyanine BF—IG	500
699	Induline NN—IG	50
923	Fur blue black, A, SA—IG	
923	Fur brown NZD—IG	
923	Fur brown P—A	1,175
923	Fur gray ALA—A	
923	Nako black DB—IG	
	Chromazurine G—DH	441
627	Chromacetine blue S—DH	220
635	Blue 1900 TCD—DH	
635	Gallo violet DF pdr.—By	761
635	Modern violet—DH	
661	Basic blue GO—M	280
663	New methylene blue N—IG	1,000
778	Alizarin VI extra pure—IG	
778	Alizarin VI extra pure old—IG	18,077
780	Alizarin red S pdr.—B	
780	Alzarin red W pdr.—By	1,358
	Alizarin emeraldole G—By	10
804	Alizarin blue S pdr.—B	1,020
808	Alizarin green S paste—BD	
808	Alizarin green S paste—B	1,673
856	Alizarin astrol B pdr—IG	
856	Alizarin blue AS pdr.—By	541
859	Alizarin direct blue RXO—IG	1,000
860	Alizarin direct blue BGAOO—IG	1,700
860	Cyananthrol BGAOO—IG	
865	Alizarin cyanine green G extra pdr—By	
865	Alizarin cyanine green 3G pdr—By ..	1,548
853	Anthraquinone violet pdr.—IG	1,000
854	Alizarin viridine FF paste—IG	
854	Alizarin viridine FF pdr. (ss)—IG ..	2,085
862	Alizarin blue black B pdr.—By	
862	Alizarin blue black B pdr—M	1,511
855	Alizarin blue SKY pdr.—By	
855	Alizarin sky blue B pdr.—By	3,473
855	Alizarin sky blue B pdr.—IG	
	Alizarin rubinol 5G pdr—IG	
	Alizarin rubine GW—By	1,422
	Anthra rubine B pdr.—K	
	Alizarin rubine R pdr.—By	
759	Anthra yellow GC paste fine—IG	
759	Vat yellow GC paste—B	4,116
761	Vat orange RRT paste fine—IG	2,415
763	Vat dark blue BOA paste fine—IG ..	1,936
765	Vat black BB dbl paste (ss)—IG	4,190
767	Vat violet RR extra paste—B	5,339
838	Vat blue RSP triple pdr. (ss)—B	1,500
840	Vat blue 3G pdr. (ss)—IG	1,000
842	Vat blue GCD dbl paste fine (ss)—IG	11,000
842	Vat blue GCDN pdr. (s.s.)—IG ..	
	Vat blue BCS pdr. (ss)—B	
	Vat blue BCSO pdr (ss)—IG	4,980
849	Vat yellow G dbl. paste (ss)—B	
849	Vat yellow G dbl paste fine (ss)—B	11,738
849	Vat yellow G dbl paste fine (ss)—IG	
867	Anthra brown paste—B	852
848	Anthra gray B pdr (ss)—IG	400
817	Vat yellow GK pdr (s.s.)—By	1,600
819	Algol red R extra pdr (s.s.)—IG	800
810	Helindone yellow 3GN paste—IG ...	500
811	Algol yellow 3G paste—IG	400
834	Vat gray GK paste—IG	1,335
873	Vat brown GR paste—IG	825
873	Vat brown GR pdr (ss)—IG	
833	Vat olive R paste—IG	
833	Vat olive R pdr (ss)—By	3,612
	Indanthrene brown R paste—By	5,586
	Vat brown G paste—IG	2,000
871	Vat reddish violet RRK pdr. (ss)—IG	1,600
831	Vat red RK paste—B	
831	Vat red RK pdr. (ss)—IG	2,632
832	Vat violet BN paste—IG	
832	Vat violet BN pdr.—B	2,678
792	Cibanone orange R paste—I	1,102
794	Cibanone black B paste new—I	1,102
793	Cibanone blue 3G paste—I	2,204
881	Brilliant indigo 4B paste—B	5,188
883	Indigo MLB/6B pdr (s.s.)—IG	1,500
885	Brilliant indigo B paste—IG	
885	Brilliant indigo B paste fine—IG	4,980
890	Ciba yellow G paste—I	771
893	Alizarin indigo G paste—By	799
912	Anthra red B paste—IG	512
910	Helindone pink AN paste—IG	
910	Vat rose AN paste—M	1,441
918	Ciba red 3B paste—I	
918	Ciba red 3B pdr. (s.s)—I	9,213
918	Vat red violet RH paste fine—IG ..	
918	Vat red violet RH pdr (s.s.)—IG ..	
913	Vat orange R pdr. (s.s.)—M	
913	Thioindigo orange R paste—K	1,882
907	Anthra scarlet 2G paste—B	
907	Anthra scarlet 2G paste fine—B ..	13,637
907	Ciba scarlet G extra paste—I	
908	Ciba red R paste—I	10,802

UNIDENTIFIED DYES

Acid Dyes

	Acid pure blue R supra—G	1,102
	Acid supra blue A pdr.—IG	500
	Alkali fast green 10 G—IG	300
	Anthosine B—IG	100
	Anthosine 3 B—B	56
	Brilliant acid blue FF—By	405
	Brilliant acid blue G—I	441
	Brilliant milling blue B—C	1,702
	Brilliant milling blue B—IG	
	Brilliant scarlet N—IG	300
	Brilliant wool blue FFR—By	1,000
	Guinea rubine 4R—IG	100
	Indocyanine B—IG	8,683
	Indocyanine B—A	
	Indocyanine FF—IG	200
	Ink blue BITBN—IG	1,000
	Kiton blue L—I	220
	Kiton fast red 4 BL—I	220
	Milling orange G—IG	200
	Neolan black RR—I	441
	Neolan blue B—I	220
	Neolan blue BR—I	441
	Neolan blue BR—I	441
	Neolan blue GR—I	441
	Novazol violet B—G	440
	Polar orange R conc.—G	3,527
	Polar yellow 2 G conc.—G	1,764
	Silk blue BSIC pdr.—IG	400
	Sulphon yellow 5 G—By	100
	Sulphon yellow R—By	397
	Supramine blue FB—By	100
	Supramine red 2 G—IG	1,000
	Supramine yellow R—IG	200
	Wool blue 5 B—M	500
	Wool fast orange G—IG	100
	Xylene fast blue FF conc.—S	515
	Xylene milling red B conc.—S	500

Vat Dyes

	Anthra orange RH paste fine—IG	1,000
	Anthra pink R extra paste—M	1,441
	Ciba pink BG paste—I	3,086
	Cibanone orange 6R pdr.—I	440
	Cibanone red G pdr.—I	172
	Grelanone olive B pdr.—Gr-E	62
	Helindone blue 3G—IG	100
	Helindone printing black RD paste—IG ..	5,000
	Hydron brown G paste—C	3,685
	Hydron brown G pdr. (ss)—C	
	Hydron brown R paste—C	
	Hydron brown R pdr. (ss)—IG	
	Hydron pink FB paste—C	4,748
	Vat pink FB paste—C	
	Anthra pink B extra paste—IG	
	Indanthrene brown GG pdr. (ss)—By	1,600
	Indigosol 04B—DH	110
	Indigosol black IB—IG	100
	Indigosol orange HR—DH	44
	Indigosol pink HR extra—DH.....	11
	Indigosol violet AZB—IG	25
	Vat brilliant violet 3B paste fine—IG ..	200
	Vat dark blue BGO paste fine—IG	472
	Vat golden orange 3G paste—By	1,600
	Vat gray 3B pdr. (ss)—IG	2,251
	Vat gray 3B dbl paste fine (ss)—IG	
	Vat gray RRH (ss) pdr fine—IG	
	Vat green G pdr (ss)—IG	400
	Vat pink B dbl paste—B	6,612
	Vat pink B pdr (ss)—B	
	Vat pink B pdr (ss)—IG	
	Vat printing brown R paste—By	2,000
	Vat red GG pdr. (ss)—IG	400
	Vat red brown R pdr. (ss)—B	440
	Vat scarlet G extra—S	50
	Vat yellow GP pdr.—IG	1,000
	Vat yellow GGK paste—IG	200
	Vat yellow 3GF dbl paste (ss)—IG	800
	Vat yellow 3RT dbl paste (ss)—IG	1,500
	Vat yellow 3RT pdr (ss)—IG	

Mordant and Chrome Dyes

	Acid alizarin gray G—IG	1,000
	Acid anthracene brown PG—IG	2,017
	Alizarin cyanine green 5G pdr.—IG	25
	Alizarin fast light brown GL—By	100
	Anthracene chromate brown EB—IG	500
	Anthracene chrome blue R—C	100
	Cromophenine FKN—DH	110
	Cromovesuvine RA—DH	110
	Chromoxane brilliant violet SB—By	450
	Chromoxane pure blue B—IG	50
	Chromoxane violet RD—IG	50
	Eriochrome azurol BC—G	2,204
	Eriochrome violet 3B—G	110
	Eriochrome yellow G paste—G	419
	Gallophenine P—By	841
	Metachrome blue black 2BX—A	2,495
	Metachrome brilliant blue BL—IG	200
	Metachrome olive B—M	2,500
	Metachrome violet 2R—M	200
	Modern blue CVI—DH	55
	Radio chrome blue B—IG	500
	Salicine orange 2 R conc.—K	50

Direct Dyes

	Benzo fast black L—IG	1,500
	Benzo fast blue 4GL—IG	1,000
	Benzo fast blue 8 GL—IG	
	Benzo fast brown 3 GL—IG	550
	Benzo fast violet BL—By	441
	Benzo fast yellow RL—IG	985
	Benzo rhodoline red 3B—IG	500
	Brilliant congo blue 5R—IG	100
	Brilliant fast blue 3BX—IG	100
	Brilliant pure blue B pdr.—By	323
	Brilliant sky blue 8 G extra—IG	2,942
	Chloramine fast orange G conc.—S	500
	Chloramine light gray B conc.—S	500
	Chlorantine fast blue 2 GL—I	2,204
	Chlorantine fast Bordeaux 2 BL—I	1,653
	Chlorantine fast green B—I	1,102
	Chlorantine fast violet 5BL—I	2,204
	Chlorantine fast violet 2 RL—I	1,102
	Colorazol fast brown RK—BD	500
	Columbia catechine A—IG	25
	Columbia catechine G—IG	800
	Diamine fast brown R—IG	1,200
	Diamine gray G—IG	100
	Diamin ogene blue GG—C	1,698
	Diazanil pink B—IG	100
	Diazo brilliant blue 2 BL extra—IG	100
	Diazo brilliant green 3G—By	551
	Diazo brilliant orange 5 G—By	800
	Diazo brown 3 G—By	1,653
	Diazo fast black SD—By	500
	Diazo fast blue 2 GL—I	110
	Diazo fast violet BL—By	5,597
	Diazo indigo blue 2 RL—By	882
	Diazo red N 8 B—I	2,212
	Fast cotton scarlet 4 BL —IG	50
	Formal fast black G conc.—G	110
	Minaxo acid brown G—IG	500
	Paper red A extra—IG	300
	Zambesi black F—IG	500

Dyes for Artificial Silk

	Dispersol yellow 3 G paste—BD	116
	Ionamine B—BD	30
	Rose B extra for acetate silk—IG	50

(Continued on page 304)

[Oils and Fats]

COTTONSEED OIL REDUCED LAST WEEK

Reduction Follows Long Period of Advances—Chinawood Firm and Higher—Tallows and Greases Slightly Lower—Corn Oil Continues Firm—Linseed Again Advanced for June-Aug. Delivery—Inquiry Somewhat Easier

Advanced

Chinawood Oil, spot bbls. 1c lb.
Chinawood Oil, coast ½c lb.
Corn Oil, ref., bbls 1c lb.
Lard Oil, prime and off prime ¾c lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, Extra & No. 1 ¾c lb.
Oleo Oil, No. 1 1½c lb.
Palm, Lagos, Niger ⅜c lb.
Palm Kernel, ⅜c lb.
Soya Bean Oil, crude 1c lb.
Stearine Oleo, 1½c lb.

Declined

Cottonseed Oil, PSY spot ½c lb.
Grease, yellow, house brown, ¼c lb.
Perilla Oil, Coast ¼c lb.
Tallow, City Extra ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY ..... gal	.60	.60	.59	.62	1.26	.26½
Degras American, bbl. ..... lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.23	.03⅛
Lard No. 1 ..... gal.	.85¾	.85¾	.86	.85¾	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks .... gal.	.47½	.47½	.55	.55	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct ..... gal.	1.34¼	1.34	1.31	1.22½	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled ..... lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P. ..... lb.	.16½	.16½	.16¼	.16¾	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks ..... lb.	.11½	.11½	.10¼	.10¼	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks ..... lb.	.14	.14	.12	.09½	.25	.08
Linseed crude c-l bbls ..... gal.	.86	.80	.81	1.08	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured ..... gal.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined ..... lb.	.16½	.15	.15	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls ..... lb.	.13½	.12¼	.12¾	.13	.19¼	.07
Average	4.70	4.66	4.77	4.84	5.92	1.56

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, page 296

Featuring the activity in the local oil market was the reduction in spot cottonseed oil. After a rise of several months duration, this decline was not unlooked for and therefore did not cause any great surprise in trade circles. Otherwise the situation is practically unchanged, with firm prices prevailing throughout. The demand has eased off somewhat during the past week but to date this has not reflected in the quotations.

Chinawood oil is still experiencing a good demand and advances were again recorded both on spot and on the Coast in tanks. Cochin coconut is very firm and closely held and it is the opinion here that an advance is imminent. Other grades of coconut are unchanged. For the first time in several weeks, corn oil, both crude and refined, failed to advance, but holds steady at its previous level. Factors in menhaden oil state that the market is quiet and firm with but limited stocks offered for sale. Nothing in the way of replenishments may be expected for about a month as the fishing season is yet in its early stages. Linseed oil showed almost daily advances last week and continues firm on spot and for shipment, with sellers unwilling to quote for futures beyond June-Aug. Palm Lagos and Niger as well as palm kernel showed advances with a good inquiry holding them firm at the new levels.

Tallows and greases were generally easy in the face of a falling off in buyer interest. However, stocks in these items are not large and the present levels will probably be maintained. Stearic acid and red oil are unchanged and moving in a normal manner.

D. H. Litter Co., New York, have been appointed sales agents in New York and Philadelphia territory for refined and bleached shellac manufactured by Berry Bros., Detroit.

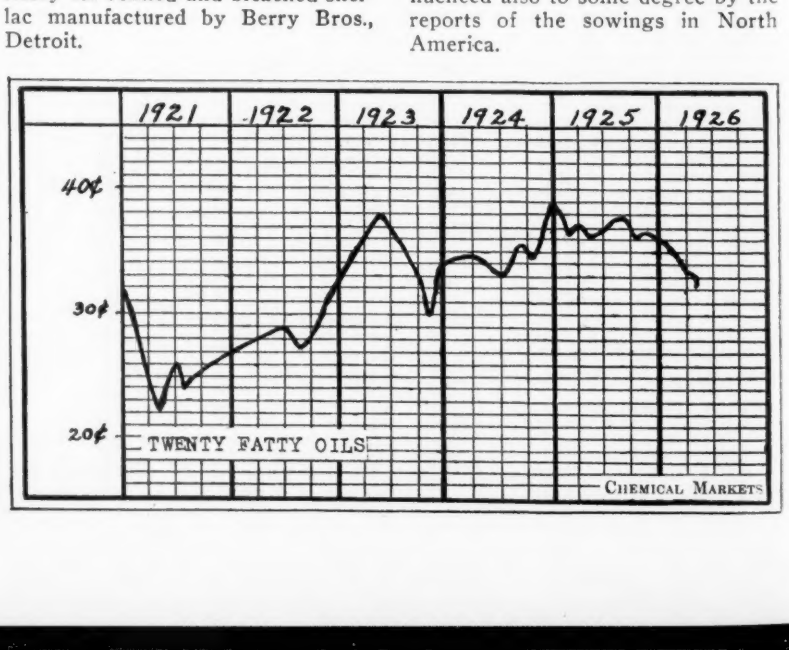
LONDON FLAX MARKET

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 28—In view of the great increase this year in the supplies of linseed, principally from the Argentine, the rapidity with which it is shipped and apparently increasing capacity of consumers to absorb larger quantities, the following particulars will amply explain what has become the leading feature today of the oilseed markets.

From January 1 to May 21 world shipments totalled 933,625 tons as against only 516,775 tons at the same date last year. Of this year's figure no less than 862,000 tons have been from the Plate, the quantity destined for the United Kingdom and the Continent together being 622,000 tons, and to America, etc., 240,000 tons which, however, still leaves 927,000 tons yet to come from Argentine. The balance of 71,625 tons is from India and Russia. With 332,000 tons yet to be shipped from India, there is estimated to be available for export between now and the end of December no less than 1,260,000 tons, which, of course, is a very big total and 320,000 tons more than actually shipped in the same months of last year.

Both the Continent and America, and this country to a lesser extent, are absorbing more linseed than a year ago and the question is when the limit of consuming capacity will be reached. Comparatively little trade has been done in the new Indian crop now ready for shipment. Shippers are holding out for long prices, which importers here cannot concede, apparently basing their firmness in the disappointing crop returns and being influenced also to some degree by the reports of the sowings in North America.



PAINT CLUB OUTING

Paint, Oil & Varnish Club, New York, held its annual outing Tuesday, June 16 at Karatsonyi's Hotel, Glen Head, L. I. A large portion of those attending, made the trip up and back on a steamer chartered for the occasion and this furnished one of the most enjoyable parts of the day's entertainment. A good part of the afternoon was given over to athletic events and competition was held in the following: quoits, three-legged race, fat man's race, sack race, jousting contest and a dizzy race. At the conclusion of the events the entire party repaired to the hotel where a shore dinner was served.

The following contracts have been awarded by the quartermaster, New York general intermediate depot:

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., 20,000 lbs. concentrated lye, Brooklyn, at 5.79c; also 10,000 lbs. concentrated lye. Raritan, at 6.05c.

Kranich Soap Co., 1% 10 days. 2,500 lbs. hydrated lime at 9c, 8c and 7c in 1 lb, 5 lb and 10 lb.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., 1,000 lbs. lye at 6.8c.

California Textile Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to erect a textile plant at Vallejo, Cal., for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Offices are in Howard Building, San Francisco. Officers are S. M. Snyder, president; C. L. Trantner, vice-president; J. C. Trantner, treasurer, and E. B. Moore, secretary.

J. H. Dallon, formerly connected with Balfour, Williamson & Co. in charge of the oil department, is now associated with the Brown-Edwards Co. New York. W. H. Lange will succeed Mr. Dallon as manager of the oil department of Balfour, Williamson. Mr. Lange has been connected with the firm for the past eight years.

Active steps toward the organization of an association of California and Arizona cotton ginners and cotton oil mill men were taken at Bakersfield, Cal., May 28, when a conference of cotton factors from the two states was held. About fifty delegates were in attendance reecntly.

Arizona Lacquer Mfg. Co., 7-17 Sixteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is to erect an addition to its factory, two-story, 25 by 100 ft., to cost $30,000.

Italian Industrial Oil Market

Hydrogenation, Margarine and Soap Industries Strong—Textile, Paper and Leather Quiet—Olive Oil Market Calm

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Genoa, Italy, June 2—A very satisfactory request for industrial oils and fats is noted on the part of the hydrogenation, margarine and soap industries, which are still working very actively. Textile, leather and paper industries are passing few orders.

Quotations are as follows per 100 kilos: Green olive oil, 440 to 442 lire; Italian beef tallow, 540 to 550 lire; bleached palm oil, 555 to 560 lire; white coconut oil, 585 to 590 lire; colophony, 290 to 320 lire; arachis oil, 590 to 520 lire; crude linseed oil, 500 to 505 lire; boiled linseed oil, 510 to 515 lire; colza oil, 675 to 680 lire; denatured colza oil, 565 to 570 lire; English castor oil, 580 to 585 lire.

Some c. i. f. Genoa quotations for industrial oils are as follows per ton: Soya oil £46@£47; arachis oil, £57@£58; foreign tallow, £42 @£44; foreign bone grease, £36 10s@£38; Lagos palm oil, £38 10s @£39 10s; bleached palm oil, £43 @£43 5s; foreign coconut oil, £45 @£45 5s; American colophony, $17.10.

$1 = 26.45 lire; 1£ sterling = 128.50 lire.

In the month of April arrived in the port of Genoa 1,340 tons of palm oil from Western Africa and 616 tons from other sources; 2,023 tons of seed oils for edible purposes and 192 tons for industrial purposes; 296 tons of American colophony and resin and 73 tons of Spanish colophony, 5 tons of Greek colophony, etc.

During April arrived in the port of Genoa 3,003 tons of olive oil from the Riviera for exportation, 1,505 tons from Spain, 10 tons from France, 344 tons from Tunis, 21 tons from Greece, 95 tons from other parts of Italy and 2 tons from special foreign sources.

Bari, Italy, June 2 — Sales of olive oil are on the increase, and today the following offers per 100 kilos are noted: Olive oil extra, 1,040 to 1,060 lire; superfine, 1,010 to 1,030 lire; fine, 970 to 990 lire; half fine, 950 to 970 lire; olive oil for refining, 870 to 900 lire.

Campo Calabro, May 31, 1926—Olive oil market here is calm. Price of edible olive oil of first quality is between 850 and 855 lire per 100 kilos; second quality product being sold at 700 lire. Future production of Calabrian olive oil gives every indication of being good as the second season presents itself favorably.

Palermo, Sicily, Italy, June 2—Sales of olive oil are fair; extra fine is offered between 1,050 and 1,080 lire; very fine between 1,000 and 1,025 lire; fine, between 970 and 980 lire; ordinary at 800 lire per 100 kilos.

Lecce, Italy, June 1—Olive oil market is calm and prices are stationary, although the season is a little propitious to the flowering of olive trees. Strong sirocco winds have brought a certain damage. Extra quality is quoted at 1,000 lire; fine at 950 lire, eatable 900 lire, and second pressure product at 850 lire per 100 kilos.

Perugia, Italy, June 2—Olive oil market is calm, and superfine oil is offered at 1,150@1,180 lire; and fine at 1,050@1,085 lire per 100 kilos.

Sassari, Isle of Sardinia, Italy, June 1—Olive oil market is calm. Little oil remains with the proprietors that await the summer for selling it, hoping in a rise in price. Price of edible olive oil ranges between 980 and 1,000 lire. Industrial olive oil is paid 700 to 750 lire; and green olive oil 500 to 550 lire. Stocks of edible olive oil here arrive at 100 tons and those of green olive oil at 200 to 250 tons. Production of olives is foreseen scarce as a consequence of winds that damaged from November 1925 to April of the year the sproutings.

Annual outing of allied paint interests of Philadelphia under the auspices of the Philadelphia Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club, Save-the-Surface Dealers Association, Save-the-Surface Salesmen's Club, with the members of Master Painters' Association, Chemical Club, and Mixers Club of Philadelphia was held at Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J., on Wednesday, June 16.

N. Y. Produce Exchange Golf Club held its annual Spring tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, June 18. L. E. Broenniman with a score of 141 for 36 holes was the winner of first prize, the Barber cup.

Royal Tallow & Soap Co., Davidson st., San Francisco, Cal., is considering plans for rebuilding a portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss reported at close to $100,000, including machinery.

Industrial Raw Materials

ROSIN ADVANCES SHARPLY ON BETTER DEMAND

Both Spot and Savannah Markets Higher—Turpentine Likewise Firmer—Export Inquiry Good—Egg Albumen Up For Shipment With Improved Demand Noted—Firm Cable Prices Hold Antimony at Present Level—Dyewoods Quoted Higher

Advanced		Declined
Albumen, Egg, ed. 4c lb.	Rosin, E, $1.70 280 lbs.	Sumac, ground $5.00 ton
Albumen, Egg, tech. 5c lb.	Rosin F, K, M, $1.60 280 lbs.	
Divi Divi pods $2.50 ton	Rosin, G, H. $1.55 280 lbs.	
Egg Yolk, 12c lb.	Rosin, N, $1.15 280 lbs.	
Myrobalans, J 1 $2.50 ton	Rosin, WG, WW, $1.00 280 lbs.	
Rosin, B, $2.25 280 lbs.	Turpentine, spot, 2c gal.	
Rosin, D, $2.00 280 lbs.		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, pages 298-302

Sharp advances in both spot and Savannah rosin, together with lesser increases in the price of turpentine were features of a generally strong market this week. Advances in rosin ranged from $2.00 in the common grades to $1.00 in the medium and higher grades. The export inquiry is largely responsible for this condition.

Egg albumen, both edible and technical have advanced this week on the strength of higher cable prices from China and the advent of the seasonal demand from buyers here. The market is very firm. Other albumens are moving in good volume at unchanged figures. Firm quotations coming through from China on antimony are holding the spot market up. The demand has again eased off but efforts are being made to maintain the market at its present level. For the first time in many months the dyewoods are firmer for shipment, with advances noted in divi divi, myrobalans, valonia and wattle bark. Importers are holding firm at the market and are not disposed to shade prices for business. Egg yolk has taken a spectacular rise in the past few weeks and statistically is in a firm position. Spot stocks are small, demand is good and there are no offerings for shipment. Dry colors and accelerators continue at the rate which has characterized their movements of late.

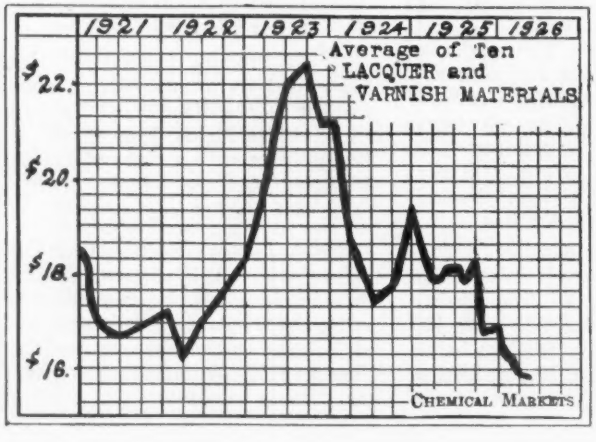
(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., June 21—The turpentine market closed last week, showing an advance of 3c gal. over the previous week's quotation. The market has shown a healthy advance all last week, although at the close was not advancing but holding firm at the quoted figures. Factors here look to a continuation of heavy buying this week with a probable consequent increase in price. Export inquiry, now long delayed, has been instrumental in supporting the strong position. The market presents a firm undertone at the moment, although reductions to 80c gal. in later weeks is not unlooked for. Receipts this week were 4,698 bbls.; sales reported 1,953 bbls.; shipments, 3,802 bbls., and stocks 7,861 bbls.

The rosin market presented the firmest aspect that it has shown for some time past. Advances ranged from $1.00 on the fine grades to $2.00 on the common grades. The decided upward trend is precipitated by the urgent buying orders and there is a tendency on the part of buyers to continue to purchase with each advance. At the moment it appears that the top has been reached and that this month's advances will be maintained. Fluctuations in the near future will probably be in common and medium grades with the fine grades holding their present level. Receipts last week were 14,062 bbls.; sales reported, 7,789 bbls.; shipments 8,616 bbls. and stocks, 46,727 bbls.

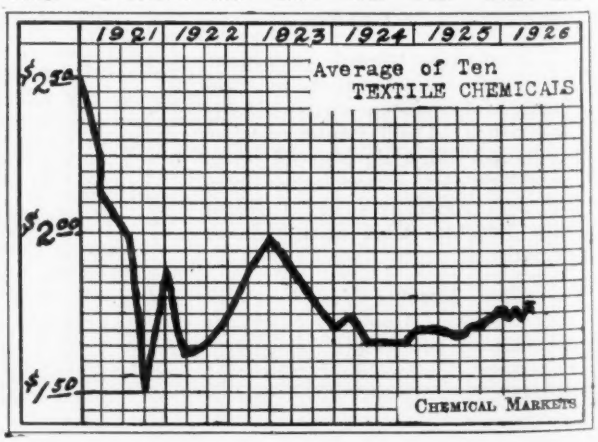
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.87½	1.87½	1.90	2.48		
Chlowd Oil bbls NY10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.33	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil .....gal.	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.65	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% tks wks10gal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.80¼	.80¼	.80¼	1.08	1.88	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb	1.44	1.23	1.05	.94	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton ....10 lb	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock ....gal.	.88	.86	.83	1.02	.70	.49
Average	1.617	1.595	1.557	1.740		



Textile Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.24	$3.24	$3.24	$3.00	$17.00	$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.70	.70½
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sul c-l 100lbs.	4.75	4.60	4.75	4.50	20.00	4.60
Epsom Salt, USP	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25	1.50
Glauber's Salt	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.25	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic, Imp	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.10	.69
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.45	.04¼
Average	1.775	1.758	1.787	1.767	4.8008	1.25



[Agricultural Chemicals]

TANKAGE FIRMER AND HIGHER ALL POSITIONS

South American Shipment Sharply Higher and Scarce—Blood Also Firmer on Spot—Some Interest in Fish Scrap Futures—Improved Sales Nitrate for July Arrival—Insecticides Continue Active—Calcium Arsenate Firmer in First Hands

Advanced	Declined
Blood, dried S. A. 10c unit Tankage, S. A., 50c unit	No Decline

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, pages 298-302

An upward movement in South American tankage featured an otherwise normal fertilizer market last week. Sellers in this market have advanced their price on this grade and sales are being made on the basis of their quotations. New York and Chicago tankage markets, while showing no change in price, are firm and stocks are scarce. South American blood also advanced somewhat for shipment and is in some demand on spot.

Aside from these advances the market is in about the same condition as it has been for the past month. Some better interest has been noticed in nitrate of soda locally on the basis of the last half of June price and for July arrival. With the departure of the fishing boats on June 15 some speculation as to the fish scrap position was noticed, but this market cannot be guaged accurately for some time. To date bearish opinions have been expressed in some quarters but sellers are not apprehensive of this as stocks would be disposed of for feeding purposes should the market show signs of sliding off to any extent. Sulfate of ammonia has not shown any signs of recovery and is again easier this week, with prices for all positions quoted lower. Bone meal is named at unchanged levels and is in a strong position. Both the New York and Chicago market have small stocks and a good interest is displayed. South American is quiet and steady with but small interest this week.

Insecticides continue to show the activity which has marked their movement of late. Makers of calcium arsenate are maintaining their prices established at the beginning of the season and though no business is reported in a large way, there is not the tendency to shade that has been existent for months past.

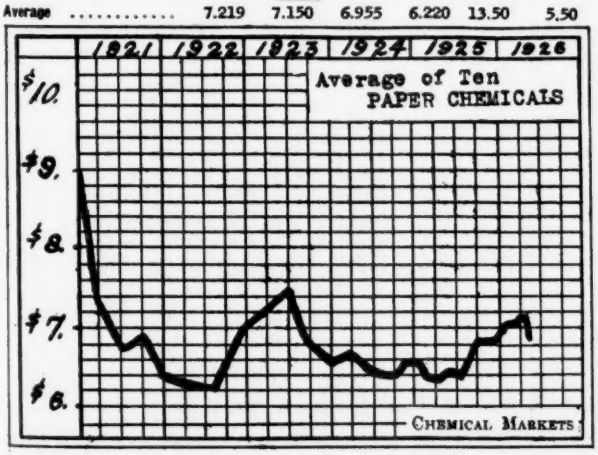
The sale of the plants of the Richmond Guano Company at Greenville, N. C., and at Richmond, Va., to A. F. Pringle, who is interested in various other factories in the Carolinas is reported in Baltimore. According to the advices received, the consideration was $700,000, but a much smaller sum is also mentioned in this connection. The factory at Greenville puts out mixtures and the one at Richmond produces acid and acid phosphate. Mr. Pringle is widely known in the trade.

Phosphate rock, mined in the United States and sold in 1925 totaled 3,481,819 long tons, valued at $11,545,678, according to Department of Commerce, an increase of 21 per cent in quantity and of 13 per cent in value as compared with 1924.

Rudy Products Co., 1200 East Fiftieth st., Denver, Colo., manufacturer of fertilizer products, is to erect a one-story plant, 50 by 150 ft., to cost $30,000, with equipment.

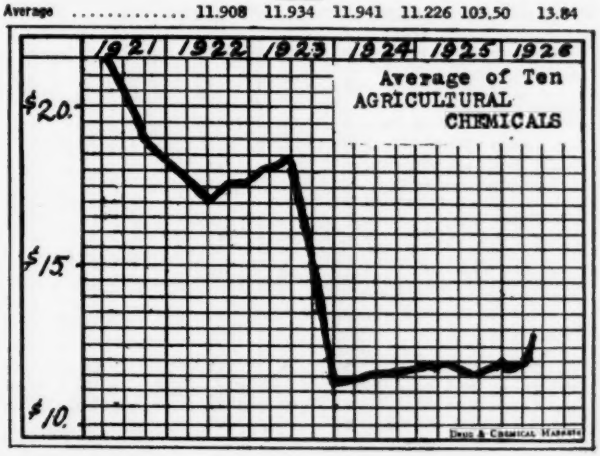
Paper Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	$1.90	$1.90	$1.90	$2.00	$5.00	$1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein	.17¼	.17¼	.17¼	.12½	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	35.00	8.00
Chlorine c-l Cyl	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40°	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	14.40	12.30	11.75	10.10	4.50	20.25
Average	7.219	7.150	6.955	6.220	13.50	5.50



Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° ..ton	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$14.00	$55.00	$20.00
Am. Sulfate ..100lbs.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.95	1.75	2.65
Arsenic .....100lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul c-l .100lbs.	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.60	20.00	4.60
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.15	3.15	3.15	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .100lbs.	2.50	2.57½	2.63	2.57½	5.00	1.90
Average	11.908	11.934	11.941	11.226	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde drs., cr cyl., c-l	wks	lb.	.26
lc-l	wks	lb.	.30 : .35
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls		lb.	.20 : .21
100 lb. kegs		lb.	.22 : .23
Acetic, Anhydride			
85% 107 lb cbys		lb.	.27 : .30
92 95% 100 lb cbys		lb.	.29 : .35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate			
Acetine, 50 gal drums		lb.	.37 : .40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l	wks	lb.	... : .12
Tank cars,	wks	lb.	... : .12
700 lb drs., lc-l	wks	lb.	.13 : .13½
350 lb drs lc-l	wks	lb.	... : .14
Acetone Oils, light, drs.,	wks	gal.	1.65 : 1.75
Heavy, drs	wks	gal.	1.65 : 1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys		lb.	.42 : .45
Acetylenetetrabromide		lb.	... : 1.50
Acetylenetetrachloride Drums	wks	lb.	.10½ : .11
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls		lb.	... : 1.25
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 3.24
28% lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 3.49
56% c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 6.09
56% lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 6.34
70% bbls c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 7.51
70% lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 7.76
80%, coml bbls c-l	wks	100 lb	... : 8.41
80% com'l, lc-l	wks	00 lb.	... : 8.66
80% pure bbls c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 9.30
80% pure lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 11.47
Glacial, lc-l	wks	lb. 100 lb.	... : 11.72
Glacial, USP, cby.,	wks	100 lb	... : 12.22
Anthranilic, tech., drs.		lb.	... : .80
99-100% 100 lb. drs		lb.	.98 : 1.00
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls		lb.	.58 : .60
ton, lots bbls		lb.	... : .57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls		lb.	... : .09½
Kegs 100 lb		lb.	.10 : .10½
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot		lb.	.55 : .60
90%		lb.	.70 : .75
Carbolic, crys, see Phenol			
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls		gal.	.31 : .33
10% 50 gal. bbls		gal.	.25 : .28
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide			
Chloracetic,			
Mono 100 lb bbls	wks	lb.	... : .25
Di, 150 lb cbys	wks	lb.	... : 1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot		lb.	... : 2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb., drs	wks.	lb.	.15 : .16
Chromic,			
98% pure 400 lb drums		lb.	.37 : .40
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls		lb.	... : 1.25
Citric, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls		lb.	.44¾ : .45
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls		lb.	.45½ : .46
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs		lb.	.44½ : .45
Single kegs		lb.	... : .47
Cleve's 250 lb bbls		lb.	.95 : .97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs	NY	gal.	.57 : .60
97-99% pale	NY	gal.	.60 : .65
Formic, 85% tech., 140 cbys		lb.	.10 : .10½
90%-90 lb cbys incl		lb.	.10½ : .11
Gallic, Tech.,		bbls.	.50 : .55
Gamma, 225 lb bbls	wks	lb.	1.30 : 1.36
H 225 lb bbls	wks	lb.	.58 : .63
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l, 155 lb. cbys	wks	lb.	.45 : .48
48% com'l 10 cbys	wks	lb.	... : .45
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl		lb.	.90 : 1.00

Acetone—Market quiet but firm with makers reporting a ready outlet for all production.

Acetic Anhydride—Quiet condition exists with competition causing prices to be shaded in some instances.

Acid Formic—Steady demand continues but spot stocks are large. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Acid Gamma—Competition is keen but prices are fairly steady.

Acid H—Demand is slight. Quotations remain at a top price of 63c lb for single barrels, but quantity prices are much lower.

Acid Monosulfonic—Demand is good. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Acid N & W—Competitive condition continues to be reported with open quotations on ton lots given at 95c lb.

Acid Oxalic—Domestic makers continue to report an excellent demand at 10¾c@11c lb.

Acid Phosphoric — Market is steady at unchanged prices with stocks ample and consuming demand well sustained.

Acid Nitric—Demand good with price schedule firm in all quarters.

Acid Acetic—No new developments in this market. Demand shows a slight seasonal decline but prices are firm.

Acid Muriatic—Prices are firm and unchanged from all makers. Demand has shown a slight seasonal decline.

Acid Lactic — Demand for all grades is good and schedule prices show no change in any direction.

Alcohol Denatured — Market is fairly steady on No. 5 complete at recent advance to 29c gal. for car-

ACID (cont'd)			
HYDROFLUORIC, 30-% 400 lb.			
bbls	wks	lb.	... : .06
30% 100 lb cbys	wks	lb.	... : .08
48% single 100 lb cbys	wks	lb.	... : .10
52% 100 lb cby.,	wks	lb.	... : .12
52% 10 lb cbys	wks	lb.	... : .11
60% 100 lb cby.,	wks	lb.	... : .14
60% 300 lb. dr.	wks	lb.	... : .13
White Acid, 100 lb cby.,	wks	lb.	... : .26
White Acid, 10 cbys	wks	lb.	... : .25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls	wks	lb.	.10 : .12
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls		lb.	.05½ : .06
22% light bbls		lb.	.06½ : .07
44% dark, bbls		lb.	.11 : .12
44% light, bbls		lb.	.13 : .13½
66% dark, bbls		lb.	.13 : .13½
66% light, bbls		lb.	.26 : .27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls		lb.	.80 : .85
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls		lb.	.60 : .65
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks	N Unit		.07¾ : .08
Drums wks	S Unit		.01 : .01½
Tank cars, wks	N Unit		.06 : .06½
Tank cars wks	S Unit		.008 : .01
Molybdic, 85% pure 100 lb kegs		lb.	1.25 : 1.30
Monosulfonic F, Delta 50 lb tins		lb.	... : 1.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys lc-l	wks	100 lb.	1.70 : 1.80
cbys c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.45
Tank cars,	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.05
18° 120 lb cbys			
c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.35
Tank cars,	wks	net ton	... : .95
22° 120 lb cbys			
c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.85
Naphthionic, tech., 250 lb bbls		lb.	.55 : .59
Nevile & Winther's 250 lb bbls		lb.	.95 : .99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb			
Cbys lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 5.25
Cbys c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 5.00
38° lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 5.75
Cbys c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 5.50
40° lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 6.25
Cbys c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 6.00
42° lc-l cbys	wks	100 lb.	... : 6.75
Cbys c-l	wks	100 lb	... : 6.50
CP, cbys single	wks	100 lb.	.12 : .13
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls.,	wks	lb.	.10¾ : .11
Bbls.,	NY	lb.	.10¾ : .11
Kegs, 100 lb	NY	lb.	.11¼ : .11¾
Imp., 560 lb casks		lb.	... : .11¼
Phosphoric, 50% tech., 150 lb Cbys		lb.	.07 : .07½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums		lb.	.16 : .17
Demis		lb.	.17 : .18
Imported		lb.	.16 : .17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride			
Picramic, 300 lb bbls		lb.	... : .50
Picric, 450 lb bbls c-l		lb.	.30 : .33
Pyrogallic, Tech., powd., 200 lb bbls.		lb.	... : .85
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls		lb.	.27 : .32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls		lb.	.15 : .18
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys			
lc-l	wks	100 lb.	1.60 : 1.95
Cbys, c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.35
1,500 lb Drums lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.20
Drums, c-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.00
Tanks cars,	wks	net ton	... : 15.00
60° 1500 lb drums			
lc-l	wks	100 lb.	... : 1.10
Drums c-l	wks	100 lb	... : .87½
Tank Cars,	wks	net ton	... : 10.50

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Chemicals

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)			
C.P. 175 lb cbys ....100 lb.	.07	:	.08
Oleum 20 pe 1500 lb drums le-l wks .....100 lb.	...		1.50
Drums, c-l wks 100 lb.	...	:	1.35
Tank cars, wks ..net ton	18.00		19.00
Oleum 40% drs lc-l wks net ton	...	:	42.00
Oleum, 60% drs., le-l wks net ton	61.00	:	72.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls .. lb.	.30	:	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb bbls ..... lb.	...	:	.29½
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls . lb.	...	:	.30½
Imp., USP., 240 lb bbls .. lb.	.28½	:	.29
Powd., 240 lb bbls .... lb.	.28½	:	.29
Tobias, 350 lb bbls ..... lb.	...	:	.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs .... lb.	...	:	1.00
Adeps Lanae hydrous 350 lb bbls. lb.	.20	:	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls ..... lb.	.22	:	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fusel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot ..... lb.	1.45	:	1.55
Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l lb.	.18¼	:	.19¼
Drums, le-l wks ..... lb.	.18¾	:	.19¾
Tanks cars wks ..... lb.	.17¾	:	.18¾
Butyl Tertiary 50gal drums ..gal.	...	:	2.00
Anhydrous .....gal.	...	:	2.50
Ethyl, USP, 190pf 50gal. bbls .....gal.	4.75	:	4.80
Anhydrous drums c-l .....gal.	...	:	.66
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl incl ....gal.	.35	:	.49
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank Cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl. incl ....gal.	.35	:	.44
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188pf. 50 gal bbl incl ....gal.	.31	:	.40
Carlots ..... lb.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra ..gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.

Diacetone, 50gal, drs fght. allowed .....gal.	2.15	:	2.30
Isobutyl, crude 50gal. drs ..gal.	...	:	...
Refined, 10 lb. cans ..... lb.	...	:	...
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs .....gal.	1.00	:	1.25
Ref'd. 98-99% drs .....gal.	1.25	:	1.50
Propyl, nml., 50gal. drs .... lb.	...	:	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal. drums lb.	.80	:	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.65
Refined ..... lb.	.85	:	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls lb.	.35	:	.37
Ton lots bbls wks ..... lb.	...	:	.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls wks, le-l ..... lb.	3.15	:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.25	:	3.65
Powd. 380 lb bbls.wks 100 lb	3.55	:	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks., wks lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls wks .....100 lb.	3.50	:	3.75
Bbls. e-l wks ....100 lb.	3.35	:	3.40
Imported lump .....100 lb	...	:	3.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	3.85
Imp., 350 casks ....100 lb.	2.65	:	3.00
Powd., 380 lbs. bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb cnks wks 100 lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Grd. 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	...	:	3.75
Bbls., e-l wks., .100 lb.	...	:	3.50
Aluminum metal, e-l NY ..100 lb	...	:	27.00
Chloride, anhyd, 275 lb drs lb.	.35	:	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls .... lb.	...	:	.06½
30% sol., 120 lb cbys .. lb.	...	:	.08
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18
Hvy. 62-64% 220 lb bgs lb.	.06	:	.06½
400 lb bbls wks..... lb.	.06½	:	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls ..... lb.	.23	:	.24

lots of drums for June and July, 30c for August, and 31c for Sept. to Dec. Tank cars are 2c gal. lower.

Alum Potash—Very firm condition reported due to supplies being limited on spot.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron-free material is quoted at $1.75 100 lbs. for carlots of bags, and $1.90 for carlots of barrels. Demand is steady. Commercial quotations are unchanged.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Very firm condition reported due to heavy demand with approaching warm weather.

Ammonia Aqua—Heavy production of anhydrous is bringing large supplies of aqua on the market and prices are none too firm in many transactions. Open quotations are unchanged and the market has not definitely changed.

Ammonium Chloride — Imported white material is offered at 5¼c@ 5½c lb, while gray is steady at 6¼c@6½c lb. Domestic prices are unchanged.

Ammonium Sulfate — Continues its easy position with stocks plentiful and only a routine inquiry noticed. Both spot parcels and export shipments are quoted at $2.55 100 lbs., New York. Delivery to Southern points is a shade higher at $2.60 100 lbs.

Aniline Oil—Competition remains sharp with prices ranging from 15c @16c lb as to quality, seller and sharpness of competition.

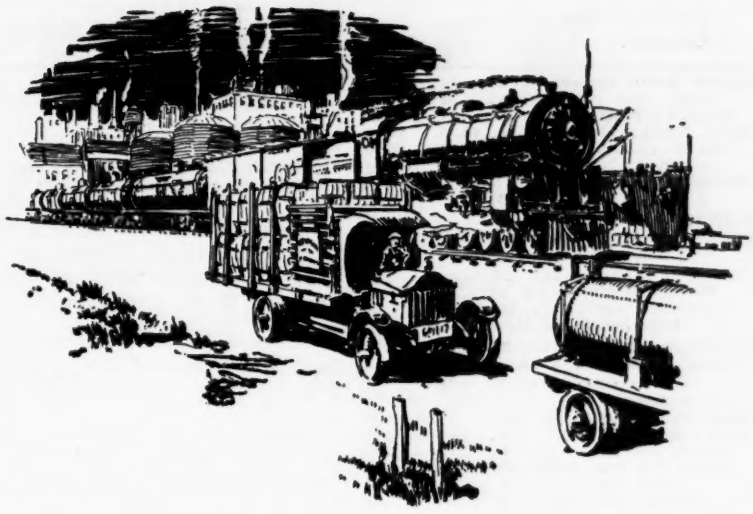
Arsenic—Demand is steady but supplies are large and prices are unchanged in all directions.

Barium Carbonate — Market is higher and firm following advances in shipping prices abroad. Prices for import are given at $55.00 ton. It might be possible to still do $53.00 ton on spot but many factors are quoting above this figure.

Barium Chloride—Demand is fair but imported supplies are rather heavy and $61.50 ton was done during the week. Domestic prices are unchanged.

Benzene—Market remains in a strong position due to the approach of the heavy demand for motor benzene. Pure and 90% are quoted at 25c gal. for tanks at mills in all

ALUMINUM SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-l wks .....100 lb.	2.00	:	2.10
Bbls c-l wks .....100 lb.	2.15	:	2.25
Imported, spot ....100 lb.	1.60	:	1.65
Comm'l ½% iron bgs c-l wks .....East100 lb.	...	:	1.40
Cont. bgs c-l wks E 100 lb.	1.35	:	1.40
Bags, c-l wks ....W 100 lb	...	:	1.40
Bbls c-l wks ..E 100 lb.	...	:	1.55
Bulk, c-l cont. wks E 100 lb.	...	:	1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs .. lb.	...	:	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl lb.	.13	:	.15
Water 26° 800 lb drs del lb.	.03¾	:	.04
Drs., e-l delivered .... lb.	.03	:	.03½
Tanks ..... lb.	.02½	:	.03
CP, cbys ..... lb.	...	:	.10
Acetate, 100 lb kegs ..... lb.	...	:	.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls ..... lb.	.21	:	.22
100 lb kegs ..... lb.	.22	:	.23
Fluoride, 450 lb bbls 100 lb kegs lb.	.	:	.35
Imported, 112 lb boxes ... lb.	.50	:	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb cases .. lb.	.08¾	:	.09
Powd., tech, 350 lb cks lb.	.07¾	:	.07¾
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs .. lb.	.11	:	.11½
Powd., 100 lb kegs .... lb.	.13	:	.13½
Chloride, Domestic White, 250 lb bbls c-l .. lb.	..	:	.06
250 lb bbls le-l wks .. lb.	.06½	:	.06¾
Imported white 600 lb cks lb.	.05¼	:	.05½
C.P., USP, gran bbls .. lb.	.13	:	.13½
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks .... lb.	.07¼	:	.08
Bbls., c-l wks., ... lb.	...	:	.07
Imported gray 550 lb casks lb.	.06¼	:	.06½
Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb.	.11	:	.11½
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars .... lb.	...	:	5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls ..... lb.	.15	:	.16
Refined Crystals bbls ..... lb.	...	:	.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs lb.	.35	:	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs .. lb.	.35	:	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs ..... lb.	.25	:	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls ..... lb.	.12	:	.12½
Salicylate USP, 100 lb kegs . lb.	.75	:	.80
Sulfate, bulk c-l .....100 lb.	...	:	2.55
Southern points ..100 lb.	..	:	2.65
Imp., 200 lb dbl bgs fas 100 lb.	...	:	2.55
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY .ton	...	:	31.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs lb.	.40	:	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50gal drs gal	1.75	:	1.80
Refined, 50gal. drums ..gal.	2.40	:	2.50
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans ..... lb.	1.20	:	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums .. lb.	.16	:	.17
Hydro Bromide ..... lb.	...	:	.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls ..... lb.	.23	:	.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks wks ..... lb.	.60	:	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl lb.	.90	:	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs, tons lots lb.	.11	:	.11½
Needle powd., 100 lb cases lb.	.21½	:	.22
Bromate ..... lb.	...	:	1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb. drs ..... lb.	.16	:	.17
50 lb crocks ..... lb.	.45	:	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys 48° lb.	...	:	.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls ..... lb.	.18	:	.18¼
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls .. lb.	.15	:	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls ..... lb.	.25	:	.27
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls .. lb.	...	:	.37½
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls .. lb.	...	:	.45
Tribromide ..... lb.	...	:	1.05
Argols, red powd, 350 lb bbls .. lb.	.06½	:	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs .... lb.	.45	:	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases ..... lb.	.11½	:	.12
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls NY ..... lb.	.03½	:	.04
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate ..... lb.	...	:	.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls wks .....ton.	52.00	:	54.00
Precip., 200 lb bgs., wks, ton.	50.00	:	52.00
Imports, casks NY ....ton	53.00	:	55.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY .... lb.	.12	:	.12½
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks ..ton.	65.00	:	67.00
200 lb bags, wks ..ton.	63.00	:	65.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls Spot .....ton	62.00	:	63.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs .... lb.	.13	:	.13½
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs lb.	.13	:	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls ..... lb.	.04½	:	.05



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ACETIC ACID
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ALUMINUM SULPHATE
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and others

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Barium Nitrate
Camphor

Chemicals

Carbazol
Dibutyl Tartrate

BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb.	...	.10
Imports casks	lb.	.07¾	.08½
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton.	23.00	24.00
Imported	ton.	29.00	33.00
Crude, clf.	ton.	...	9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech, 945 lb drs. wks	lb.	.65	.70
BENZENE			
Comm. 90% 8,000gal tks wks	gal	...	.25
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks	gal	...	.26
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks	gal	...	.26
Nitration tks wks	gal.	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher			
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.72
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.68	.70
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate 100 lb. cbys	lb.	1.30	1.40
Benzoate, bulk	lb.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% techn, 925 lb drs	lb.	...	.25
100 lb cbys	lb.	.25	.30
Redistil. 160 lb cbys	lb.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.24
Carlots wks	lb.	...	.22
Sublimed	lb.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb bbls	lb.	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks	ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	ton.	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls c-l	ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs. c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.15
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.10
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.25
le-l spot ex-warehouse	100 lb.	2.35	2.50
300 lb drs., c-l wks contract	100 lb	...	2.25
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.35
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.40
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori Prussian Soluble	lb.	.29½	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¼
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¼	.05¾
Powdered, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.05½
Kegs, 100-150 lb	lb.	.05½	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd		.11½	.13
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potass. bromide etc.			
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb cs wks	lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drms.,	lb.	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks	gal.	...	1.55
Drums c-l wks	gal.	...	1.57
Drums le-l wks	lb.	...	1.60
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks	lb.	.70	.75
Propionate drums	gal.	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums	lb.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs.	lb.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb		...	3.25
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.07	.07½
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks	lb.	.05½	.06¼
Carbonate techn., 100 lb bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls	lb.	...	.06½
Chloride, solid., 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks.	ton.	21.00	23.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment	ton.	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb drs, c-l drs. f.o.b. wks	ton.	...	27.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton	...	52.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls		.23	.25
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.55	.57
CAMPHOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb Bbls	lb.	...	.84
2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.85½
Jap., ref., 2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.80
Powdered	lb.	...	.77
Crude, 100 lb. cs	lb.	.54	.56

directions. Drum lots are quoted at 5c gal. premium.

Benzidine—Quite steady and unchanged at 70c@72c lb.

Beta-Naphthol — Makers report a steady demand. Prices are firm and unchanged at 22c lb for ton lots and 24c lb for single barrels.

Bleach—Demand and production are well balanced and prices are firm.

Blues—In one quarter is offered at lower figures. Quotations are generally heard at 31c@33c lb as to grade and seller but sales have been made under these figures.

Butyl Acetate—Schedule prices are unchanged but shading is reported by 5c lb.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand is good and prices are fairly steady.

Casein—Factors in this market report sales in fair volume for shipment from abroad at 17c lb duty paid. The spot market is quiet and steady at 17¼c lb.

Chlorine—Demand is steadily increasing and prices are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Chrome Yellow—Has advanced in all directions with lead and the inside price is now 17½c lb, ranging to 19c lb as to seller.

Copper Sulfate—Conditions show very little change. Demand is of good volume and prices are fairly steady. Makers quote $4.65@$4.75 100 lbs. for carlots as to quantity and sharpness of competition.

Cream of Tartar—Prices are firm and unchanged with good demand reported.

Diethylaniline—Quotations show no variation in any direction.

Dimethylaniline—Movement is of fair volume. Prices are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Dinitrotoluene—Prices are fairly steady. Demand is slight and stocks are ample.

Diphenylamine — Maker quotes firm unchanged prices and reports a fair demand.

Epsom Salts—Both technical and U. S. P. are moving in heavy tonnage and prices are fairly steady from all makers and importers.

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb drs le-l NY	lb.	.06	.06½
c-l drums, NY	lb.	...	.05½
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags	lb.	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases le-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Decolorizing 40 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.08	.15
90 lb drms c-l	lb.	.08¾	.15¾
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs del	lb.	.06½	.07
Drums c-l delivered	lb.	...	.06¾
Casein, edib., 100 lb., kegs	lb.	.45	.65
Standard ground,	lb.	...	.17¼
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	...	1.45
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.33	.35
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¼
Precip., light 250 lb bbls cwks	lb.	...	.04½
Precip., heavy 560 lb cwks	lb.	.02¼	.03½
Bulk	ton.	...	5.00
Precip., English, 7 lb bags	lb.	...	.08½
Precip., heavy 560 lb cwks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Chinese Blue, See Blue			
hloramine USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.75
Chlorcosane, 5 lb., bot	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene			
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04
Tank car spot wks	lb.	...	.04¼
Carlots cyl., wks. contract	lb.	...	.05½
spot, wks	lb.	...	.05¾
le-l cyl., wks., contract	lb.	.08	.09
Spot wks	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs. wks le-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLOROFORM, USP, 50 lb drs	lb.	...	.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs	lb.	...	.26
Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05½
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.27	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.17½	.18½
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric			
Coal Tar, See Tars			
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	2.00	2.10
10 lb. tins, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	2.20
COPPER, metal electrolytic c-l NY	100 lb.	14.00	14.50
Lake c-l NY	100 lb	...	14.25
Casting c-l NY	100 lb	...	12.25
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
Chloride, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lts	lb.	.16½	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb bbls le-l Spot	100 lb	4.90	5.00
Carlots bbls spot	100lbs.	4.75	4.80
Carlots bbls fob NY	100lbs	4.75	4.80
Powd. 350 lb 5bbls	100 lb.	...	5.25
Copperas bulk, c-l wks	ton.	11.00	12.00
200 lb bgs., c-l wks	ton	13.50	14.50
400 lb bbls c-l wks	ton.	16.00	17.00
Powdered bbls	100 lb.	1.90	2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	ton.	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb., bbls wet	lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7%	ton.	30.00	32.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Creosote, USP, 42 lb. cbys	lb.	.40	.42
Creosote Oil Neutral, 50gal drs	gal.	.20	.21
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.28	.29
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums	lb.	.20	nom.
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene			
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb., kegs	lb.	...	3.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks	gal.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3.25	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks	gal.	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums	lb.	.55	.65

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Dichlorobenzene
G Salt

Chemicals

Glauber's Salt
Magnesium Carbonate

Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.06	.07
Dichloromethane, Drums wks	lb.	.28	.35
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs	lb.	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 25 lb. cans	lb.	...	.40
1,000 drums	lb.	.32	.35
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50gal. drs	lb.	.20	.25
C.P., drums	lb.	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.60
Dimethylaniline 840 lb drs, wks	lb.	.30	.32
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15½	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.32	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.31	.32
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Diorthotolylguanidine, 275 lb bbls, wks	lb.	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	lb.	.48	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.88
EPSOM SALT, tech., 300 lb bbls			
NY	100 lb.	...	2.15
Bbls c-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.00
100 lb c-l NY	100 lb.	1.50	1.75
Imp., 220 lb bgs c-l		1.10	1.20
USP, 200 lb bbls 10 bbls	100 lb.	...	2.50
Carlots, bbls kegs	100 lb	2.00	2.25
Imported, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.14
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.19
USP, 1880 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.43
Washed, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.37
Motor 1 lb bottles	lb.	.30	.32
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot	lb.	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.05
85% Ester, 10gal. drs.	gal.	...	.83
Carlots, drums	gal.	...	.80
Tank cars	gal.	...	.78
Refined drums	gal.	1.72	1.85
Aceto Acetate drums wks	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Bromide, 115 lb drs	lb.	...	.50
Butyrate, cans	lb.	1.10	1.20
Chloride, 200 lb drs	lb.	...	.22
Lactate drums wks	gal.	4.00	4.15
Methyl Ketone, 50gal drs	lb.	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55
Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs	lb.	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50gal bbls	lb.	.25	.30
Dichloride, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.15
Tank cars	lb.	...	.10
Glycol 50gal. drums wks	lb.	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	lb.	.10	.10¼
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65
Feldspar, bulk	ton.	20.00	35.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., crys.			
475 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09
Imported	lb.	.04¾	.05
C.P., crys., 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.10
Imported	lb.	.06	.06½
Neut., Soln 42° 140 lb chys	lb	.06¼	.07
46° 140 chys	lb.	.08	.08½
USP., Sol'n., 135 lb chys	lb.	.06½	.07
Bromide, solution	lb.	...	.55
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n.,	lb.	...	.55
Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Fiske-White, see lead White			
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00
96% bags	ton.	...	33.50
98% bags	ton.	...	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb bbls			
c-l wks	lb.	.09	.09¼
Carboys 100 lb l-c-l wks	lb.	...	.10¾
Bbls 400 lb l-c-l wks	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs	lb	.39	.42
Formanilide,	lb.	.38	.40
Imported, 230 lb bags NY	ton.	35.00	40.00
Furfural, 500 lb drums	lb.	...	.17½
Tanks, wks	lb.	...	.15
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities drs	gal	1.25	1.30
Refined	lb.	2.30	2.35
G SALT, paste 360 lb bbls basis 10%	lb.	.50	.52

Ethyl Acetate—Quotations from leading makers are unchanged. Demand is good.

Ethylene Dichloride—Market is steady at firm unchanged prices.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand is of good volume and quotations are unchanged.

Ferric Chloride—Steady market is reported at unchanged prices from makers and importers.

Formaldehyde—No new developments. Demand is excellent and quotations are firm and unchanged.

Fusel Oil—Prices remained steady over the week.

Glauber's Salt—Demand has declined and stocks are very large in some directions. No definite change in the price schedule has been made.

Glycerin — Market on dynamite has advanced again and although some sales were reported during the week at 26c for cars, the few remaining cars available are held at 27c lb. Crude is higher with saponification quoted at 20c lb, and lye at 18½ lb C. P. has sold at 28c@ 29c lb, with some holders quoting 30c lb.

Lead Acetate—Market is firm and quiet at unchanged figures.

Lead, Red—Since the advance of ¼c lb earlier in the month there has been no change in the position. The market is moving in a normal manner.

Litharge—Makers are asking higher prices due to an advance in lead prices. Current quotations are on the basis of 10¾c lb New York.

Lithopone—Quotations are firm and unchanged in all quarters.

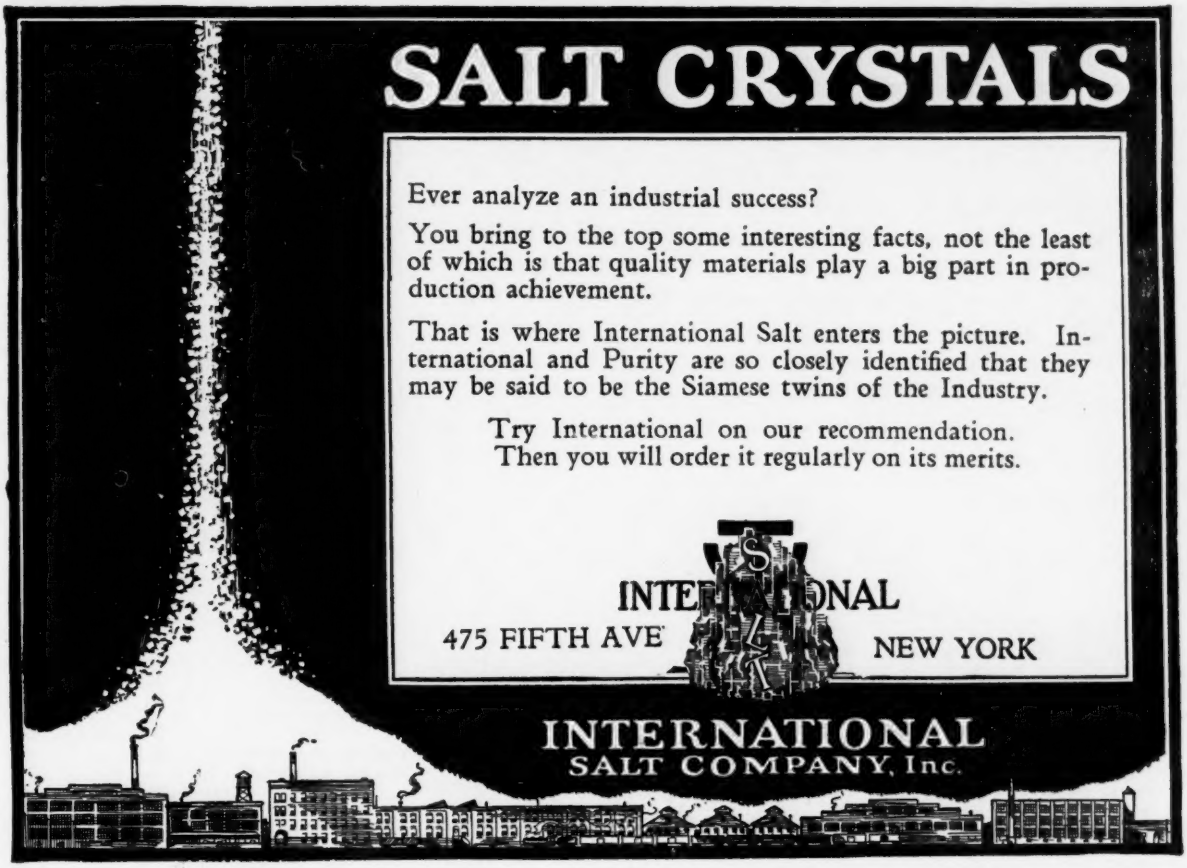
Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine — Demand is excellent and quotations are firm at $1.75 lb.

Meta-Toluylenediamine — Steady at unchanged prices.

Methanol—Market is said to be firmer in tone but quotations continue at low figures. Offerings of 95% are quoted at 55c gal. in drum cars; 97% at 54c for tanks, and 57c for drum cars; denaturing grade at 55c for tanks, and 58c for drum cars.

Monochlorbenzene — Demand is steady and quotations are firm and unchanged.

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech, 200 lb bags			
c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.05	1.15
350 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Bbls., lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Imported, bags NY	lb.	.75	.80
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate			
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums	lb.	.29	.30
Cans, 50 lb	lb.	.31	.32
Dynamite, 100 lb dr	lb.	...	.26½
Saponification, tanks	lb.	...	.21
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	...	.18½
Hexachlorethane Drums wks	lb.	...	.45
Hexalene, 50gal. drs. wks	lb.	.55	.57
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb drums	lb.	.60	.62
Imported	lb.	.58	.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp, Pd. drs	lb.	.80	.82½
Hi-Flash Naphtha 8,000gal. tks wks.	gal.	...	.35
Drums wks	gal.	...	.40
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol.			
400 lb. bbls	lb.	.04½	.05
15vol.	lb.	.06	.06½
17vol	lb.	.07	.07½
25vol.	lb.	.07	.07½
100vol. 140 lb chys	lb.	.31	.33
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kegs	lb.	4.30	4.25
Iridium, metal, 10oz. lots	oz.	...	260.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot.	lb.	.68	.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous			
Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10
Com'l bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.25
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.03½	.03¼
English	lb.	.10	.12
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride			
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal c-l NY	lb.	8.25	8.40
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb. bbls. wks	100 lb.	14.00	14.50
100 to 250 lb kegs wks	100 lb.	...	15.00
White, broken bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, gran bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, powd bbls wks.	100 lb.	14.75	15.25
Brown, broken bbls wks	100 lb.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.15
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Bbls., lc-l wks	lb.	.14	.14½
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks	lb.	...	.14
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.10¾
100 kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
Oxide, red, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11¾
100 lb. kegs wks	lb.	.13¾	.16¼
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18
Peroxide, 100 lb drs	lb.	.25	.30
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls. wks	lb.	...	.10¾
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¾
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.10
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)			
Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50
Live, bulk	ton.	...	3.50
Live, 325 lb. bbls ton lots wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
Single bbl., wks	100 lb.	...	1.08
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl. ton lots, wks	100 lb.	...	.85
Single bbl. wks	lb.	...	.01
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. sing	lb.	...	.03¼
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs NY	lb.	...	.03½
Drs., c-l NY	lb.	...	.01½
33° Sol'n., 50 lb bbls N Y	gal.	.12	.12½
Litharge see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kgs	lb.	1.45	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	1.50	1.90
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls lc-l wks	lb.	...	.06¼
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Bags, c-l wks	lb.	...	.05¾
Imported, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¾	.06
Litmus Cubes	lb.	.90	1.00
Second hands	lb.	...	.15
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500 bbls	ton.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100 lb cs f.o.b. wks	lb.	...	.85
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY	lb.	.06½	.06¾
75 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
English, oz. blocks	lb.	.17	.19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Nitrotoluene

Ochre
Potash Salts

MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb drs. c-l wks	ton		37.00
Imp., Flake Shipt.	ton.		33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bblsNY	ton.		31.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10	.10 ½
30% sol'n. 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07	.07½
Sol'n. bbls c-l wks	lb.		.06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	lb.		.42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls	lb.		.50
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.75	.80
Stearate bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls	lb.		.24
100 lb kegs	lb.		.25
Chloride, 600 lb csks	lb.	.08	.08½
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	80.00	85.00
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kgs	lb.	.15	.23
Ore, bulk, cif NY	lb.	.41	.42
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	lb.	.07	.07¼
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	flask	91.50	92.50
Meta-Nitroaniline	lb.	.72	.74
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb. bbls	lb		1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.72	.74
Tanks	lb.		.70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			
95% tanks	gal.		.52
Drums, c-l	gal.		.55
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.55	.58
97% tanks	gal.		.54
Drums, c-l	gal.		.57
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.57	.60
Pure, Acetate free, tanks	gal.		.65
Drums, c-l	gal.		.68
Drums, lc-l	gal.		.70
Bbls. incl., 6c higher			
U. S. denat. grd., tanks	gal.		.55
Drums, c-l	gal.		.58
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.		.95
Methyl Acetone, 100gal. drums	gal.	.63	.65
Tanks, cars	gal.		.60
Bromide	lb.		1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55	.60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans	gal		.37
500 lb drums	lb.		.35
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls	lb.	3.00	3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk			
Mining Salts Drums wks	lb.		.33
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene			
Monacetine, See Acetine			
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene			
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb.		1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs.	lb.	3.95	4.20
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha			
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls wks	lb.	.05½	.06
Bbls., second hands NY	lb.		.06½
Balls, 250 lb bbls wks	lb.	.06½	.07
Bbls., second hands NY	lb.		.07
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks	lb.		.05
Crude, imp., bags	lb.	.01¾	.02¼
NICKEL			
Ingot 100 lb kegs			.35
Chloride, bbls kegs	lb.	.21	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb.	.35	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Double 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08½	.09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single			
Nickel Metal, electrolytic	100 lb.		34.00
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins cs	lb.	1.10	1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate			
Nitre Cake, bulk wks	ton.	4.50	5.50
500 lb bbls	ton.	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. drs wks	lb.	.09	.10
Redistilled, 1,000 lb. drs wks	lb.	.09½	.10
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	lb.		.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.14	.15

Naphthalene—Demand is very slight as the season appears to be over. Prices remain soft at 5¼c@5½c lb for flake and 1c lb premium for balls.

Nitrobenzene—Demand is of fair volume. Price situation is unchanged with crude moving at 9c @10c lb for less carlots, and mirbane at ½c lb premium.

Ortho-Toluidine — Demand is steadily increasing from consumers. All makers quote firm unchanged prices of 25c@27c lb for less carlots.

Para-Toluidine—Market remains very heavily stocked and demand is very slack. Makers are maintaining quotations fairly well for the small business that exists.

Para-Nitroaniline—Market is firm at last week's reduction to 44c lb for ton lots, and 45c lb for smaller quantities. Due to the continual sagging of prices, buyers are taking on only their actual requirements. Demand is good however.

Phenol—Market is firm and unchanged with demand small.

Phthalic Anhydride—Makers report steady demand at firm unchanged prices.

Potassium Bichromate—Consumers are taking on a good volume of supplies. Prices are firm.

Potassium Chlorate—Market is firm at unchanged prices. Demand is excellent.

Potassium Permanganate—Market quiet and unchanged at 14c@14½c lb for spot goods.

Pyridine—Dull conditions exist. Nominal quotations for spot material remain at $4.10 gal. Shipment is offered at $3.80 gal.

Soda Caustic—Slightly firmer conditions exist.

Sodium Acetate—Unchanged at 4½c@5c lb with supplies and demand fairly well balanced.

Sodium Bichromate—Demand is excellent and prices are firm and unchanged.

Sodium Fluoride—Quotations remain at 8¾c@9c lb for domestic and 9c@10c lb for imported.

Sodium Hyposulfite — Technical and pea crystals quoted at unchanged prices.

Ochre	lb.		.03½
Oil Fusel See Fusel Oil			
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb csksNY	lb.		.14½
700 lb bbls NY	lb.		.14¾
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	2.20	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	lb.	2.50	2.75
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene, see Dichlorbenzene			
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb. drs. wks	lb.	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb.	.85	.90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs. wks	lb.	.13	.15
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	lb.	.25	.27
PALLADIUM, metal 10oz. lots	oz.	80.00	81.00
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.00	1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb		1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.17	.20
25-50 lb kegs	lb.	.20	.21
Paraldehyde, USP, 5 lb bot	gal.	.87	nom.
Tech.	lb.	.30	.35
Para-Cymene Refd. 110gal. drs.	gal.	2.25	2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb cs	lb.	.42½	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks single bbls	lb.	.47	.48
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs. wks	lb.		.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb. bbls	lb.	.92	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	lb.		.30
Para-oxy Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs	lb.		1.70
Para-Phentidin, 500 lb drs.	lb.	1.55	1.80
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb. bbls	lb.	1.20	1.25
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb. bbls	lb.	.40	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb. bbls, wks	lb.	.13	.30
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	.50	.60
PARIS GREEN,			
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	lb.	.19	.20
Kegs, 100lbs.	lb.	.21	.22
Kits, 56, 28, 14lbs.	lb.	.23	.23
Packages, 5 and 2lbs.	lb.	.23	.24
Packages 1 lb. ½ lb, ¼ lb.	lb.	.25	.26
Paris White, see Whiting French			
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	lb.	.03½	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.04¼
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.04½
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.07½
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.07¾
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.12½
Phenol, see also acid carbolic			
Makers 950 lb drums spot	lb.	.21	.22
Small drums 240-100 lb.	lb.	.22	.24
Open market drums	lb.		.21
Natural 240 lb des drs. wks	lb.		
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.28	1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	lb.		
Phosphorus Oxychloride,175 lb cyl	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs	lb.	.68	.70
Yellow 110 lb cs wks	lb.		.32
Imported, 110 lb cs wks	lb.	.35	.37½
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl. wks	lb.		.45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. wks.	lb.	.18	.20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ton.	24.00	26.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls	bbl.		3.30
Platinum metal soft 10oz lots	oz.		108.00
POTASH SALTS, rough			
Pot. Muriate, basis 80% bags	ton		34.90
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs.	ton		45.85
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 48% bags	ton		26.36
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk	ton		18.00
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk	ton		11.35
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton		8.50

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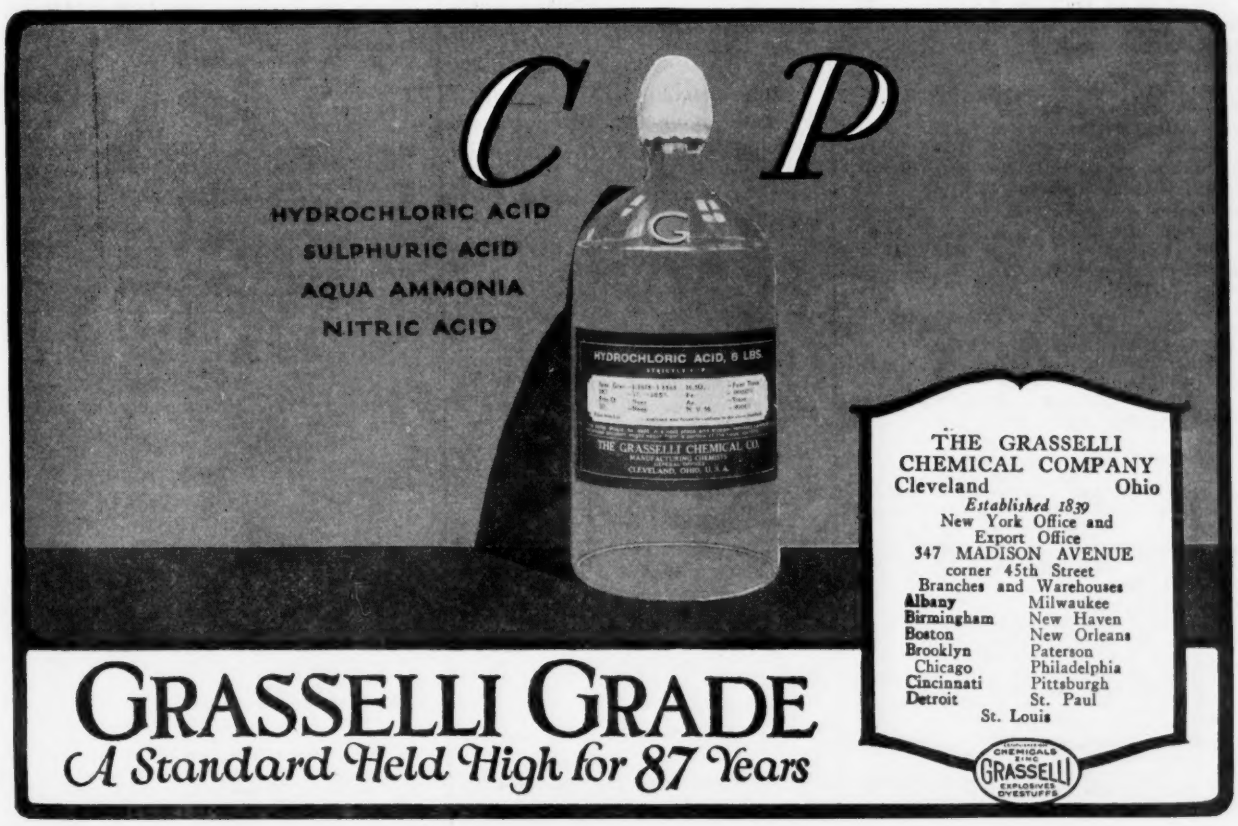

Potassium Acetate
Soda Ash

Chemicals

Soda Caustic
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Second Hands, kegs	lb.	.26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.09½
Bichromate crys., 725 lb csks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Powd. 725csks., wks	lb.	.11	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Import, 112 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.35
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb	lb.	...	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs	lb.	.38	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅝
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb casks	lb.	.05⅛	.05⅝
90-95% calc., casks	lb.	.06	.06¼
96-98% calc., casks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
99% calc. casks	lb.	...	.07½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.11⅛
99% CP, casks	lb.	...	.12½
Chlorate, cryst. 112 lb. bgs c-l wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp. 112 lb NY lb.		.08¼	.08½
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp., kegs NY	lb.	.08¼	.08⅛
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY	lb.	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd, NY	lb.	...	.07
Chloride, crys. bbls	lb.	.05½	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.27	.28
Citrate, USP, 50 lb	lb.	...	.60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases	lb.	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Imp., 550 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb. & 100 lb drs. wks	lb.	.14½	.15
Imp., 113 lb drs	lb.	.14½	.15
Prussiate red, 500 lb casks	lb.	.37	.38
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb.	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	.50
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Pyridine 50gal drums	gal.	4.50	4.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.75	2.25
R SALT, 250bbls, wks	lb.	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide			
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.19	.19½
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Sal Soda, see Sodium Carbonate			
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% c-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined Granular, 450-500 lb bbls. c-l wks.	lb.	...	.06
Less c-l wks	lb.	.06⅛	.06¼
Powdered, bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.07¼
Large Crystals, bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.08
Triple Refined Gran., bbls., less c-l wks	lb.	.06⅝	.06¾
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.01½
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton.	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton.	15.00	30.00
Air floated, bags	ton.	32.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton.	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal American cs.	oz.	...	.65⅞
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb.	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light 1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb		...	2.19
5 & Up bgs., del'd. NY 100 lb		...	2.04
1-4 bbls. delvd. NY 100 lb		...	2.44
5 & Up bbls delv'd. NY 100 lb		...	2.29
Contract, Basis 58% light c-l bags wks 100 lb		...	1.38
58% dense c-l bgs wks 100 lb		...	1.50
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bgs c-l wks 100 lb		...	1.43
58% dense c-l bgs wks 100 lb		...	1.45
Prompt and spot basis 58% c-l wks 100 lb		...	1.50

Sodium Nitrate—On the basis of the schedule price of $2.50 100 lbs. factors here report a better volume of business. Some buying is being done for July arrival at $2.33 100 lbs. Locally the inquiry was noticeably improved last week.

Sodium Nitrite—Market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

Sodium Oxalate — In good demand from makers and importers, who quote unchanged prices in all transactions.

Sodium Perborate — Quiet and unchanged in price from leading factors who report a steady movement.

Sodium Phosphate—Diphosphate continues to move at recent reduction instigated by imported competition. Triphosphate is firm in all directions due to an excellent demand.

Sodium Prussiate—Domestic factors continue to supply the bulk of requirements and name firm unchanged prices in all transactions.

Sodium Silicofluoride—A hardening of prices is anticipated due to lack of supplies in Germany where production has decreased to a very great extent.

Solvent Naphtha—Market is fairly steady at unchanged quotations. Demand is sufficient to absorb all offerings but slightly increased difficulty is being experienced in moving them.

Sulfur — Market remains in its strong position with crude and refined quotations unchanged.

Thiocarbanilid—In slight demand at firm unchanged prices.

Toluidines Mixed—Steady demand reported with prices firm in all directions.

Toners—Are generally quiet, but are maintaining their stand at the level of 85c@90c lb; para red unchanged 75c@80c lb.

Xylene—Quotations on all grades are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Zinc Chloride—No new developments reported. Importers and makers quote unchanged prices on all grades.

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid 1-4 drums delv'd. NY 100 lb		...	3.91
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	3.76
Ground & Flake 76% 1-4 drms, del., NY 100 lb.		...	4.31
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	4.16
1-4 bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.56
5 & Up bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.41
Contract basis 76% c-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.10
Pmpt., and spot Basis 76% c-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.20
Contract 74% low grade c-l wks flat 100 lb.		...	3.02
Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks c-l drs 100 lb.		...	3.60
USP, stick, 10 lb cans	lb.	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb.	.25	.27
Soda Sal, see Sodium Carbonate			
Sodium Metal, 12½ lb. bricks	lb.	...	.27
SODIUM ACETATE, crys., 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda			
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal.		.50	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.		1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.		...	2.41
Bbls c-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.00
112 lb kegs c-l wks	lb.	...	2.25
112 lb kegs NY 100 lb.		...	2.66
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb.	.06¾	.06⅛
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08½
Imported	lb.	...	.08
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb	lb.	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	1.15
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls c-l NY 100 lb.		1.30	1.35
Works c-l 100 lb.		1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl. c-l NY 100 lb.		...	2.40
Pure photographic 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.90	.95
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.06¼	.06⅛
Imported, 112 lb. kegs	lb.	.06¼	.06⅛
Chloride, tech	ton.	13.00	13.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Chromate 800 lb bbl	lb.	...	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb. drums wks	lb.	...	.20
c-l wks	lb.	...	.19
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs	lb.	...	.19
c-l wks	lb.	...	.18
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Imp., 700 lb cks	lb.	.09	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbys	lb	...	.05
14½ soln., 50 lb cbys	lb.	...	.04
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb., bbls fob wks	lb.	.22	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans	lb.	.20	.25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys. 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.		2.65	3.05
Bbls, c-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.50
100 lb. kegs wks 100 lb.		2.50	2.90
Imp. 100 lb.		2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls, wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.65
Bbls., c-l wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.50
Kegs, wks 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Imp. 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.10
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs c-l NY 100 lb.		...	2.50
July shipment 100 lbs.		...	2.33
Double Refined 400 lb bbls. Gran. c-l wks	lb.	...	.03½
Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers	lb.	...	.09
Imp., 650 lb casks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Imp., 225 lb drs	lb.	.21	.22
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb. Bbls 100 lb.		3.25	3.55
Imp., 100 lb.		3.12½	3.15
USP, Gran., 275 bbls	lb.	.07	.07¼
Imp, Gran.	lb.	.04½	.05¼
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs	lb.	.30	.31
Tri-sodium tech c-l bbls 100 lb.		...	2.90

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Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%

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Sodium Picramate
Toluene

Chemicals

Toluidine
Corn Oil, Crude

SODIUM (Continued)			
Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.10	.10½
Imp., 50 lb cks	lb.	.10	.10½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.24	.26
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.37	.38
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks wks	100 lb.	...	.75
55gal. drums wks	100 lb.	.85	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
55gal. drs. wks	100 lb.	1.20	1.45
42° turbid tks., wks	100 lb.	...	.80
55gal. drs wks	100 lb.	.90	1.15
42° clear, tanks, wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
55gal. drs., wks	100 lb.	1.35	1.75
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	.04½
Stannate, 100 lb drums	lb.	.41½	.42
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt			
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls. c-l wks	lb.	.02¼	.02¾
Imp., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.01⅞	.02
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs. lc-l wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Drs., c-l wks	lb.	...	.03½
Imp., 700 lb drs NY	lb.	.03	.03½
60% brkn, 650 lb drs wks	lb.	.04	.04¼
Drs. c-l wks	lb.	...	.03¾
30% crys., 440 lb bbls wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Imp. 400 lb bbls	lb.	.02¼	.02½
Sulfite, cryst., 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
Anhydrous, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.32	.34
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.40	.45
Tungstate, cryst., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.80	.82½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110gal. drs. wks	gal.	.40	nom.
8,000gal tnk crs wks	gal.	.35	nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	.51	.52
Carbonate NF 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.30
100 lb kgs, wks	lb.	...	.08
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Imported, bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
SULFUR			
Crude, fob., mines	ton	18.00	19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs c-l	100 lb.	...	2.05
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.30	2.55
Roll, 500 lb bgs c-l NY 100 lb		...	2.25
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.60	2.85
Flour, Heavy bgs c-l	100 lb.	...	2.50
Light, 100% bags c-l 100 lb.		...	2.60
Rubbermakers 100% .240 lb. bbls., c-l bags NY 100 lb.		...	2.60
Comm'l 99% c-l 150 lb bgs. NY	100 lb.	...	1.45
For Dusting, c-l 99% 100 lb. bags, NY	100 lb	...	2.40
Flowers, 100% 155 lb bbls. NY c-l	100 lb.	...	3.45
Precipitated 125 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.17
Lac., 125 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.12
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. wks	lb.	.05	.05½
150 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.06½
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl	lb.	.17	.19
Sufuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.	lb.	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal.	.07	.08
Water Gas, Tks., wks	gal.	...	.08
Terra Alba No 1 300 lb bbls 100lbs		1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50gal. drs wks	lb.	...	.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb.	.24	.26
TIN, metal Straits NY	lb.	...	.58½
99% American NY	lb.	...	.61½
Bichloride, 50% sol'n. 100 lb. bbls wks	lb.	...	.17¼
Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.42½
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.43
Oxide 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.66
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.68
Recovered bbls	lb.	...	.58
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.35½
Titanium Oxide bbls., wks	lb.	.13	.14
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Toluene, 8,000gal. tnk cars wks	gal.	...	.35
110gal. drs wks	gal.	...	.40
Nitration, Tank cars wks	gal.	...	.37
Drums wks	gal.	...	.42
Non-corrosive, tnk crs wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Drums, wks	gal.	.41	nom.

OILS AND FATS

Oil Chinawood—Is again higher on spot at 13½c@14c lb in one quarter. Tanks at the Coast is also quoted higher at 11¼c@11½c lb. The market in all directions is in a strong position.

Oil Coconut—Is unchanged as to price but the holders of Cochin oil are firmer in their ideas and are naming 12c@12¼c lb spot as the best that can be done. Consuming interest is good.

Cod Oil—Factors state that Newfoundland oil is unchanged this week and moving at a regular rate.

Corn Oil—Although it has not advanced this week, crude oil is firm at the quoted figure for both tanks and bbls. A lively interest is in evidence and both the crude and the refined are expected to maintain their position for the present.

Oil Cottonseed—After a rapid advance over a period of months, cottonseed oil reacted at the close of last week and shows a decline in the PSY on spot. Opinions vary as to the exact market, but sales are reported at 16c@16½c lb. Crude at mills has shown no change as yet.

Greases—Are generally quoted lower due to a slackening demand. Yellow and house are both named at 8⅛c lb with brown at 8c lb. In contrast, choice white at New York is being sold at 12¼c@12½c lb, which represents an advance.

Oil Lard—Is in a strong position this week with sellers reporting business on the basis of 19c@19¼c lb spot for edible prime. Off prime, extra and extra No. 1 are all quoted at advances over last week.

Oil Linseed — Sales are being made at 11.5c lb for carloads June-Aug. at New York. Crushers are not quoting positions beyond this.

Oil Menhaden—Stocks are not large and are closely held. Business is routine at the moment, but there will be a better interest in a few weeks when reports come in as to the extent of the menhaden catch, now in progress.

Oil Oleo—Prices on spot for No. 1 have advanced considerably in the past ten days and sellers now quote 14¼c@14½c lb.

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb.	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb.	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	lb.	.75	.80
Toluidine,	lb.	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal. drs wks	gal.	3.60	3.90
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases	lb.	...	1.10
Triphenylguanidine	lb.	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.75
Tungsten, NY	WOunit	10.50	11.00
Ultramarine Blue	lb.	.15	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb cases	lb.	.18	.20
Venetian Red	lb.	...	.60
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.35	.40
English kegs	lb.	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration 110gal. drs., NY	gal.	70	nom.
5° dist. range, 8,000gal. tanks wks	gal.	.55	nom.
110gal. drs wks	gal.	.60	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks gal.		.55	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.50	nom.
Com'l. 110 gal drs. wks gal.		.41	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Xylidine crude	lb.	...	.35
Refined	lb.	.38	.40
ZINC. METAL, high grade slabs c-l NY	100 lb.	7.47½	7.50
Ammonium Chloride, powd. 400 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.06¼
Carb., tech. bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.10
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.20
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.06
Drs. c-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Imported dr NY	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Solution 50% tnks wks 100 lb.		...	3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	lb.	...	.10
500 lb bbls kegs c-l wks	lb.	...	.09
500 lb bbls kegs lc-l wks	lb.	...	.09½
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	lb.	.07¾	.07⅞
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	lb.	.07⅝	.07⅞
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10¾	.12½
Bbl. c-l wks	lb.	.10½	.12½
Bags c-l wks	lb.	.10⅛	.12⅛
USP, 100 lb bbls c-l	lb.	...	.14
10-25 bbl lots	lb.	...	.15
5bbl lots	lb.	...	.16
1bbl lots	lb.	...	.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	lb.	.12	.13½
Green seal, bbls	lb.	.11½	.12
Red seal, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls	lb.	.21½	.24
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03	.03¼
Bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.02½
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Zirconium, oxide, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	lb.	.08	.10
Natural, bags	lb.	.02½	.03

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
80 lb cases	lb.	.14	.14½
No. 3	lb.	.12½	.13
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.	.11	.11¼
Coast tanks	lb.	.10¾	.11
Coconut Ceylon, 375 bbls NY	lb.	.11½	.12
8,000gal. tanks NY	lb.	.10¼	.10¾
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12¼
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.11
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.11⅛	.11¼
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.10¼
Tanks Pacific Cst	lb.	.09¾	.10
Edible bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Cod Newfoupndland, 50gal bbls	gal.	.60	.64
Tanks, NY	gal.	.55	.57
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb.	.06	.06¼
Corn, ref., 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.14½	.15
Tanks	lb.	.12¼	.12⅛
Crude tanks mills	lb.	.13	.13½
Bbls NY	lb.	...	.14

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Oils & Fats

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Cottonseed Crude, mill	lb.	...	:	.14
PSY, 100bbls NY spot	lb.	.15½	:	.16
May-Dec	lb.	.15	:	.15½
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	:	.13½
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	:	.04½
English, light bbls NY	lb.	.05¼	:	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅝	:	.04⅝
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04½	:	.04⅝
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.03½	:	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.07½	:	.12
Moellon, bbls, NY	gal.	...	:	.50
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.12¼	:	.12½
Yellow	lb.	...	:	.08¼
House	lb.	...	:	.08
Brown	lb.	...	:	.08¼
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal.	nom.	:	nom.
Horse, 375lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	:	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	:	.15½
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.13¾	:	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	:	.19¼
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	:	.15¾
Extra bbls	lb.	...	:	.14¼
Extra No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	:	.12¾
No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	:	.12¼
No. 2, bbls	lb.	...	:	.12
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb.	...	:	11.5
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	:	11.9
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	:	10.5
Bld., 5bbl lot wks	lb.	...	:	11.9
Dbl. boiled 5bbl	lb.	...	:	12.0
May-June c-l wks	lb.	...	:	11.5
July-Aug c-l wks	lb.	...	:	11.5
Imported bbls NY	gal.	...	:	...
Tanks, NY	gal.	...	:	...
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	nom.	:	nom.
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.65	:	.67
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	:	.70
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.70	:	.72
Blown bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.10
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal. bbls	gal.	.80	:	.90
Russian	gal.	.95	:	1.00
Neatsfoot 20° ct. bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.19¼
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.16¼
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.12⅝
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.12¼
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.19¼
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	.14½	:	.14¾
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.12¼
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.10¼
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.15	:	1.20
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	:	1.85
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08⅝	:	.08½
Shipments	lb.	.08¼	:	.08⅝
Palm Lagos, 1,500lb casks	lb.	.08⅝	:	.09
Niger casks	lb.	.08⅝	:	.08½
Bonny Old Calabar casks	lb.	...	:	.08½
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	.11	:	.11¼
Casks	lb.	.10¾	:	.11
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.16½	:	.17
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb.	...	:	.10
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	...	:	.11
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.13½	:	.14
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	:	.11¾
Poppyseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	:	1.75
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.86	:	.87
English	gal.	.94	:	.96
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.10	:	1.12
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	:	.10½
Tanks	lb.	...	:	.09¼
Saponified, bbls	lb.	.10½	:	.11
Tanks	lb.	...	:	.09¾
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	.50	:	nom.
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	...	:	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.15½	:	.16
White	lb.	.16	:	.16¼
Sod Oil, bbls, NY	gal.	...	:	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Crt	lb.	.10	:	.10¼
Crude, tks NY	lb.	...	:	.10¾
Crude, bbls NY	lb.	.13½	:	.14
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	:	.13
Sperm, 38° ct., blchd. bbls NY	gal.	.85	:	.86
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.82	:	.84
STEARIC ACID,				
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.14	:	.14¼
Double pressed, bgs saponified	lb.	.14	:	.14½
Carlots	lb.	...	:	.13¾
Triple pressed bgs, dist.	lb.	.16½	:	.16¾
Carlots	lb.	...	:	.16¼
Stearine Oleo, bbls	lb.	...	:	.15½
Tallow edible, tierces	lb.	...	:	.11
City Extra loose	lb.	.08⅞	:	.09
Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY	lb.	...	:	.11¾
Bbls c-l NY	lb.	...	:	.12
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.76	:	.78
Blchd. winter bbls, NY	gal.	.78	:	.80
Extra blchd. bbls, NY	gal.	.80	:	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.			
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.			
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.			

Oil Rapeseed—English oil is higher at 94c@96c gal. with some business being put through at these figures.

Oil Soya Bean—Both crude tanks on the coast and crude bbls. New York are quoted higher and moving in good volume at 10½c@10¾c lb tanks coast and 13½c@14c lb bbls. New York.

Tallow—Has been forced down a bit by the scarcity of sizeable inquiries and sales are being made at 11c lb for edible and 8⅞c@9c lb for city extra.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Albumens—Edible egg is higher this week both on spot and for shipment. Spot is strongly held at $1.00@$1.05 lb with a good demand reported. Technical is likewise higher at 95c@98c lb spot. Vegetable is in good demand both for edible and technical, according to advices from leading factors, with the price unchanged. Blood albumen is steady and quiet.

Blood—Dried blood is firmer in all quarters with an advance recorded in South American for shipment. Inquiry has been better this week and sellers are holding for the quoted prices. New York is named at $3.50 per unit; Chicago at $3.75 unit and South American for shipment at $4.10 unit.

Bone Meal—The market is well maintained in this section at $33.00 @$35.00 ton for 3 and 50% material. Chicago is on a par with these figures with some stocks moving. South American is quiet but steady at $30.00 ton.

Calcium Arsenate—In one quarter is reported as firm at 7½c lb carlots delivered. Resale parcels in the South are available under this figure, but this has not caused a reduction by makers.

Divi Divi—Shipment quotations have been advanced sharply to $40.00 ton. Available material is scarce and while some business is reported, buyers as yet are not satisfied that the market is firm at this figure, and consequently have not come into the market.

Egg Yolk—Has taken a spectacular rise of late and is now quoted at 67c@69c lb spot. The position is very firm, with small stocks here, little on the water, and no offerings from China.

Yolk Oil, bbls	lb.			
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	:	.12
Double	lb.	.14	:	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.			

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	lb.	1.00	:	1.05
Tech., 100lb drs	lb.	.95	:	.98
Blood, 225lb bbls	lb.	.50	:	.60
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	:	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	:	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals				
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	:	.48
Archil, double 600lb bbls	lb.	.13	:	.14
Triple, 600lb bbls	lb.	.16	:	.17
Cone, 600lb bbls	lb.	.18	:	.20
Asbestine, c-l	ton.	16.60	:	18.00
lc-l	ton.	20.00	:	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.59	:	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.48	:	.49
Crude, bags	lb.	.41	:	.46
Commercial, cs.,	lb.	.27	:	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	:	3.50
Chicago	unit	...	:	3.75
S. Am. Shipment	unit	...	:	4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton	...	:	32.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 Chicago	ton	32.50	:	33.00
Bone Ash, 100lb kegs	lb.	.06	:	.07
Black, 200lb bbls	lb.	...	:	.08¼
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.36	:	.38
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	lb.	.50	:	nom.
Powd.	lb.	.50	:	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.48	:	.49
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.43	:	.44
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.	...	:	nom.
No. 3, N Country bags	lb.	.36	:	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.36	:	.38
CHARCOAL				
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	:	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	:	.26
Wood, powd., 100lb bbls	lb.	.04	:	.05
Willow, powd 100lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	:	.06¼
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	lb.	.01½	:	.01¾
Bbls., wks	lb.	.02½	:	.02¾
Powd., 60% 100lb bags wks	lb.	.05½	:	.05¾
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.06½	:	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	:	.18
Cutch Rangoon 100lb bales	lb.	...	:	.18
Tablets, 120lb boxes	lb.	.13	:	.14
Borneo solid, 100lb bales	lb.	.05½	:	.05¾
Cyanamide, bulk c-l wks Amm	unit.	1.90	:	2.05
Imp.	Amm unit.	2.00	:	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140lb bags,				
c-l	100lb.	...	:	3.97
bags c-l	100lb.	...	:	4.07
Canary	100lb.	...	:	4.02
bags lc-l	100lb.	...	:	4.12
Potato, white 220lb bags lc-l	lb.	...	:	.08¼
Yellow, 220lb bags	lb.	...	:	.08¼
Tapioca, 200lb. bags l-cl	lb.	.07¾	:	.08¼
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	:	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	40.00	:	41.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr				
Egg Yolk, 200lb cs	lb.	.67	:	.68
Ester Gums				
Dark, 280lb. bbls.,	lb.	.13¾	:	.14
Light, 280lb. bbls.	lb.	.14	:	.14¾
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.00	&	.10
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½, Deliv.				
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50	&	.50
Flavine Lemon 55lb cs	lb.	.90	:	.95
Orange 70lb cs	lb.	.85	:	.90
Fossil Flour	lb.	.02½	:	.04
Fustic, solid 50lb boxes	lb.	.20	:	.23
Crystals, 100lb boxes	lb.	.20	:	.22
Liquid, 51°, 600lb bbls	lb.	.09	:	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton.	30.00	:	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	:	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	:	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450lb bbls	lb.	.12	:	.14
Common 200lb cases	lb.	.08	:	.09
Singapore cubes, 150lb bags	lb.	...	:	.23
Gelatin, Technical 100lb cs	lb.	.45	:	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°				
bags c-l NY	100lb.	3.14	:	3.24
80° bags c-l NY	100lb.	3.24	:	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100lb bgs	100lb.	...	:	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.22	:	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	:	.24
French bbls	lb.	.18	:	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.35	:	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.10	:	.12
Fish, bbls	gal.	1.50	:	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	:	.24

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SALES AGENTS

Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Animi (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb. cases	lb	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	lb.	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbadoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	lb.	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	lb.	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs	ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	lb.	.24	.26
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags Water White,	lb.	.35	.36
Light Amber,	lb.	12½	.14
Dark Amber,	lb.	08¾	.09
Clean Opaque	lb.	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases. 180 lb bags— Pale, E. I. Bold	lb.	.18	.18½
Pale, E. I. Chips	lb.	.06½	.07
180 lb. bags— Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb. baskets— Pale Bold, Loba A,	lb.	.16	.16½
Pale Bold, Nubs, Loba B	lb.	.15	.15½
Pale, Bold, Loba C	lb.	.14½	.15
Pale Nubs, P.N.	lb.	.14	.14½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	lb.	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases— Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	lb.	.28	.28½
Pale, genuine split chips	lb.	.19	.19½
Damar, Batavia, standard, 136 lb. cases	lb	.25	.25½
Batavia E Seeds 136 lb cases	lb.	.18	.18½
Batavia, F Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	lb.	.09	.09½
Batavia, Dust 160 lb bags	lb.	.07	.07½
Singapore No.1 224 lb cases	lb.	.32½	.33
Singapore No.2 224 lb cases	lb.	.21	.21½
Singapore No.3 180 lb bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Elemi, No. 1, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.18	.19
No. 2, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.17½	.18
No. 3, 80-85 lb. cases	lb.	.14½	.15
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.67½	.68
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	lb.	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	lb.	.24½	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb. bags	lb.	.14½	.16
Sandarac, Prime quality 220 lb. bags and 300 lb. casks	lb.	.32	.34
Graphite, crude, 220 lb bags	ton.	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03½	.03¼
Bark,	ton.	...	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	lb.	1.28	1.30
20% paste drums	lb.	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cs	lb.	.17¼	.17½
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	ton	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	lb.	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Lower grades	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton.	26.00	27.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	lb.	.03	.03½
Madder, Dutch	lb.	...	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	lb.	.03½	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	ton.	...	42.00
Marble Flour, bulk	ton.	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals			
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Bleached bags	lb.	.25	.28
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	lb.	.04	.04½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.08	.08¼
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton.	37.50	38.00
R2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton.	28.50	29.00
J2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton	29.00	30.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk,	unit	...	3.60
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb.	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	lb.	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	lb.	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton.	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton.	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks	lb.	...	.03½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04	.04½
Solid, powd.	lb.	.07½	.08

Fish Scrap—Is very quiet at the moment with practically no offerings. Fishing commenced on June 15th and in spite of bearish reports of the market conditions no changes are anticipated, at least until the size of the catch can be estimated. What small offerings are heard are on the basis of $4.00 and 10c f. o. b. Chesapeake Bay, "when and if made."

Gambier—Market is quiet and unchanged on all grades.

Myrobalans—J1 is quoted higher at $40.00 ton for shipment with a better interest than has been the case for some time. R2 and J2 are offered at unchanged figures of $28.50@$29.00 and $29.00@$30.00 respectively.

Rosin — The local market has been featured by upward strides this past week. The market has been firm for some weeks past and the advance was not unlooked for, Inquiry is better and current quotations are: B, $12.75; D, $13.00; E, $14.25; F, $14.40; G, $14.50; H, $14.55; I, $14.60; K, $14.85; M, $15.10; N, $15.40; WG, $15.75 and WW, $16.00.

Sumac—Is easier on this market for shipment, and is quoted in one direction at $85.00@$90.00 ton on the ground grade for shipment.

Tankage—Is very firm in all positions. The spot market is practically devoid of stocks and the market is firm at $3.50 and 10c per nuit. South American has shown an advance of 50c during this past week and sales are reported at $4.25 and 10c unit for shipment. Chicago is firm and unchanged at $4.00 and 10c unit.

Turpentine—With inquiries coming into the market in better volume from both domestic and foreign sources the market has shown further advances and is now quoted at 88c@88½c gal. spot.

Valonia—There is a better interest than has been the case for some time past. Buyers are showing a disposition to purchase and the markets on the different grades are steady and unchanged.

Wattle Bark—On the basis of good sales in the last two weeks the shipment price has advanced somewhat and is now named at $39.25 ton as an inside price.

Osage Orange 51° liquid	lb.	.07	.07½
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb.	.14½	.15
Crystals	lb.	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb. cs slabs 118-120 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
133-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08¾	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks	unit	.62½	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob., mines Florida Pebble 68%	ton.	3.15	3.40
Florida Pebble 70%	ton	3.65	3.75
Tennessee, 72%	ton.	...	5.50
Pine Oil, stm., dist. bbls	gal.	...	.66
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbl.	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	lb.	.03	.03⅛
450 lb bbls c-l		.03½	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales cif.	lb.	.04⅜	.04¾
Clarified, 64% bales	lb.	...	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton.	...	14.00
Ground	ton.	34.00	35.00

Rosins. (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)

B	12.75	I	14.60
D	13.00	K	14.85
E	14.25	M	15.10
F	14.40	N	15.40
G	14.50	WG	15.75
H	14.55	WW	16.00

(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

Rosin Oil first run 50gal bbls	gal	...	.59
Second run bbls	gal.	...	.64
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.02	.05
Domestic bags mines		24.00	30.00
Sago Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04¼	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	lb.	.01	.01⅛
bbls	lb.	...	.01⅛
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02¼
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb.	.09	.10
Powd, 140 lb. bgs. c-l	100 lb.	...	3.32
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.42
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.	...	3.22
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.22
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.04¾	.05
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.05	.06
Wheat, dom., thick bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Thin, bgs	lb.	.09½	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.07	.07½
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.10½
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	85.00	90.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton.	55.00	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton.	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton.	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton.	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton.	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	3.50	& .10
High grade fob. Chicago	unit	4.00	& .10
So. Am., cif	unit	4.25	& .10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	lb.	.05	.05½
Medium grade, bags	lb.	.04	.04¼
Low grade, bags	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl.	...	14.50
Retort bbl	bbl.	...	15.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal.	.88	.92½
Wood steam Dist., bbls	gal.	.78	.82½
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton.	...	31.00
Beard 42% tan bags	ton	51.00	53.00
Mixture, 36% tan bags	ton	...	39.00
Wattle Bark, bags	ton	39.25	42.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock	lb.	...	.05¾
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton.	...	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb.	...	1.35
French, bags NY c-l	ton.	14.50	19.00
English, bags NY c-l	ton.	21.00	22.00
Paris white bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.00

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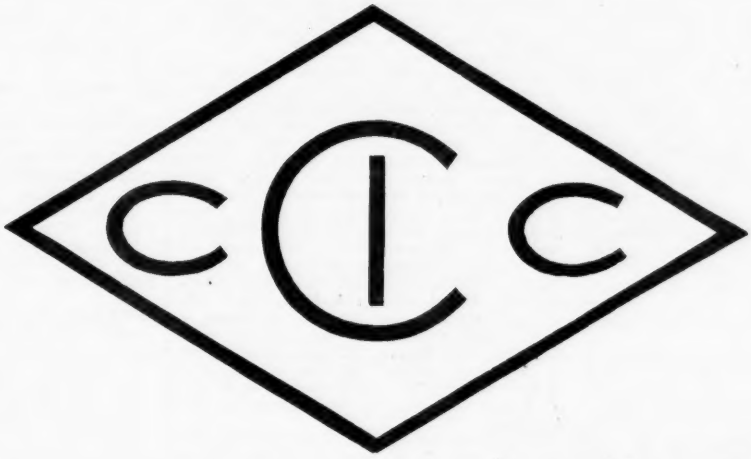

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Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

Imports at New York, June 7-12

ACIDS—Citric, 60 brls., Columbo Co., Messina. **Coal Tar,** 14 drs., Merck & Co., Hull; **Cresylic,** 63 cks., C Hardy Inc., Rotterdam; 1 drum, Caro Ingram Inc., Hamburg; 1 drum, Order, Hamburg; 20 drs. Order, Manchester: **Stearic,** 37 bgs., C R Spence & Co., Rotterdam; 63 bgs., Smith & Nichols, Antwerp; **Tartaric,** 100 brls., Superfos Co., Genoa

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 50 drs., 50 bbls., C Esteva, San Juan

AMMONIUM—Muriate, 25 cks., C De P Fie'd & Co., Liverpool; **Nitrate,** 373 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 100 bgs., Order, London

ANTIMONY—150 cs., C Gitlan, Changsha; **Oxide,** 1,198 bgs., Order, London; **Regulus,** 500 cs., H W Peabody & Co., Hankow; 250 cs., C Gitlan, Changsha; 250 cs., F A Cundill & Co., Changsha; 500 cs., Norton Lilly & Co., Shanghai

BARIUM—Chloride, 130 cks. American Cyanamid Co., Rotterdam

BARYTES—550,000 kilos, Ore & Chemica Corp., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Order, Genoa; 1,500 bgs., Order, Genoa

BONE ASH—5 cks., C B Chrystal Co., Inc., Hull

CASEIN—834 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 521 bgs., Karolith Corp., Bordeaux; 125 bgs., N Y Trust Co., Bordeaux; 267 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bordeaux

CHEMICALS—4 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Hamburg; 102 cks., Rhodia Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 23 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 9 pgs., Order, Rotterdam; 496 bgs., Order, Glasgow; 3 cs., E Fougera & Co., London; 5 cs., Dissosway Chemical Co., Hamburg

CHEMICAL COMPOUND—210 cs., Happel & McAvoy, Trieste; 20 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—4 cs., G J Wallau, Havre; 9 cs., Ciba Co., Havre; 20 cs., State Forwarding Co., Havre; 10 cs., Tribuno, Havre; 7 cs., H A Metz Laboratories, Havre; 37 cs., F B Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp

CLAY—Burnt, 730 cks., H A Robinson & Co., Hull; **China,** 285 tons, 15 cwt., John Richardson Co., Fowey; 1,329 tons, 13 cwt., Atlantic Nat Bank of Boston, Fowey; 636 sks., J W Higman Co., Fowey; 511 tons, J B Moors & Co., Fowey; 340 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp., Fowey; 274 tons, 16 cwt, Moore & Munger, Fowey; 20 tons, L A Salomon & Bro., Fowey; 134 cks., Eagle Pencil Co., Hamburg

COAL TAR—120 drs., Merck & Co., Hull; **Distillate,** 10 drs., The Tar Acid Refining Corp., Hamburg

COLORS—14 cs., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 11 cans, Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 5 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 3 cks., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 13 cks., 1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 7 kgs., National City Bank, Southampton; 5 cks., Bernard Bernard Inc., Hamburg; 7 bbls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 1 bbl., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 3 bbls., National City Bank, Antwerp; 1 bbl., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 7 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; **Bronze,** 65 cs., Baer Brothers, Hamburg; 11 cs., L Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 5 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 4 cs., J J Shore Inc., Bremen; **Cal Tar,** 62 cks., 6 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth,** 71 cks., Heller & Merz Co., Bremerhaven; 39 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremerhaven; 100 cks., Heller & Merz, Bremen; 61 cks., L H Butcher Co., Bremen

COPPER—Oxide, 1 bbl., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; **Rhodanide,** 7 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, London

COPRA—525 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston

EPSOM SALTS—1,000 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

EXTRACT—Archil Liquor, 5 cks., J Campbell & Co., Liverpool

GELATIN—15 cases, W E Miller, Havre; 90 cs., P Puttmann, Rotterdam; 111 bbls., H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., Order, Marseilles

GLUE—100 bls., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Hull; 200 bgs., N L Lederer, Trieste; 100 bgs., 3 bbls., Order, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—20 drs., Order, Antwerp

GUMS—Copal, 300 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 25 cs., 32 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 140 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; 3,018 bgs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Matadi; 204 bgs., S Winterbourne, Antwerp; 50 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Damar,** 640 bgs., Order, Singapore; 30 bgs., S Winterbourne & Co., London; 100 bgs., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Singapore; 128 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 278 bgs., Order, Singapore; 100 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Batavia; **Elemi,** 57 cs., A Klipstein & Co., Manila; **Hashab,** 263 bgs., T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; 630 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 262 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Sudan; 231 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Kauri,** 228 cs., Baring Bros & Co., Auckland; 40 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Auckland

IRON OXIDE—165 brls., C J Osborn Co., Malaga; 25 cks., L H Butcher & Co., Liverpool; 20 cks., J A McNulty, Liverpool

LAMP BLACK—140 brls., R W Greeff & Co., Antwerp

LITHOPONE—200 cks., Benj Moore & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 150 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., Schofield Donald Co., Liverpool

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 367 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 25 cs., Order, Liverpool

MINERAL WHITE—575 bgs., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hull; 204 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Hull; 1,200 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Hull

MYROBALANS—2,154 pkts., Order, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—448 bgs., Order, London

OCHRE—17 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Alicante; 36 brls., C J Osborn Co., Alicante; 200 cks., J I. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 183 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 35 cks., Grace Nat Bank, Marseilles; 68 cks., Order, Marseilles; 800 bgs., Order, Calcutta

OILS—Acetone, 32 brls., Order, Trieste; **Castor,** 100 brls., Order Hull; **Coconut,** 72 hhds., Volkart Brothers, Colombo; 204 drs., Order, Colombo; 852 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; **Cod,** 330 barrels, 30 cks., R Badcock & Co., Hull; 100 brls., Chemical Nat Bank, Hull; 90 brls., Order, Hull; 259 cks., National Oil Products Co., St Johns; 32 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; **Creosote,** 3,400,000 kilos, American Creosoting Co., Rotterdam; **Degras,** 40 brls., Order, Liverpool; **Olive,** 100 cs., Bowery & East River Nat Bank, Malaga; 300 cs., Order, Malaga; 160 cs., Latorraca Bros., Naples; 510 cs., F Leggett & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., Latorraca Bros., Leghorn; 150 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., A Prota & Co., Genoa; 620 cs., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., A F Roloson, Genoa; 160 cs., Anglo So Amer Trust Co., Genoa; 2,165 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 cs., Order, Leghorn; 320 cs., La Montagne Inc., Bordeaux; 250 cs., J Munroe & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Molinelli Giannusa & Rao, Genoa; 300 cs., Bongiorno & Zainmataro, Genoa; 100 cs., G Cresci, Genoa; 100 cs., B Dorman, Genoa; 254 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 cs., C Basilea & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., Giarratani & Perriconi, Leghorn; 225 cs., A Cavagnaro Inc., Leghorn; **Palm,** 797 drs., 574 tons, Niger Co., Matadi; 160 cks., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Burutu; 40 cks., Niger Co., Burutu; 60 brls., Elbert & Co., Hull, 790 tons, 261 brls., Order, Hull; 288 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 926 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 16 cks., Order, Liverpool; **Rapeseed,** 100 drs., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Antwerp; 155 brls., Order, Hull; **Sesame** 250 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 25 brls., Fischer Hollinshed Co., Hamburg; **Soya,** 100 drs., J Francesconi & Co., Hull; 50 drs., Order, Copenhagen; 25 brls., Order, Liverpool; **Sulfur,** 2 tanks, Palmolive Co., Bari; **Vegetable,** 60 brls., Order, Antwerp; **Whale,** 24,500 brls., Order, South Shetlands

OXIDE—Red, 30 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Hull

PLUMBAGO—1,958 bgs., National City Bank, London

POTASSIUM—Chlorate, 1,266 brls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 220 cs., 500 bgs., G W Sheldon & Co., Antwerp

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, H W Peabody & Co., Leghorn; 243 bottles, H W Peabody & Co., Alicante; 300 bottles, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Alicante; 500 bottles, Haas Bros., Alicante; 500 bottles, Order, Alicante; 200 flasks, Order, Leghorn

SALT—1,120 sks., W A Hazard Co., Liverpool

SHELLAC—250 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 103 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 300 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Calcutta; 100 cs., First Nat Bank Boston, Calcutta; 915 bgs., Order, Calcutta 200 bgs., British Bank of So America, Calcutta; 450 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Calcutta; 150 bgs., National City Bank, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 150 bgs., 170 chests, Order Calcutta; 178 cs., C F Gerlach, Rotterdam; **Button Lac,** 5 chests, Order, Calcutta; 25 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet,** 20 cs., Order. Hamburg; 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 50 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; **Seedlac,** 255 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SILVER—Sulfide, 9 cs., Watson Geach & Co., Antofagasta

SOAP—156 cs., Equit Trust Co., Barcelona; 110 cs., Order, Marseilles; 1,050 cs., J D Nordlinger, Leghorn; 760 bxs., C L Huisking Inc., Leghorn; 750 bxs., Order, Leghorn

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfite, 50 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 500 brls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg; **Nitrate** 1,796 bgs., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; 8,689 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; **Phosphate,** 25 brls., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 95 cks., F Rudloff, Rotterdam; **Prussiate,** 15 cks., H Kohnstamm & Co., Rotterdam

SUMAC—480 bgs., Order, Liverpool

TALC—250 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux: 250 bgs., Nat City Bank, Genoa; 1,000 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 600 bgs., C Mathieu, Genoa

VALONIA—1,797 bgs., Order, Trieste

WHITING—600 bgs., Taintor Trdg Co., Hull

WOODFLOUR—2,342 bgs., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Helsingfors; 889 bgs., Order, Helsingfors; 400 bgs., A Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 2,500 bgs., B L Soberski, Rotterdam; 542 bgs., E M Sergeant Co., Gothenburg; 203 bgs., Burnet Co., Gothenburg

WOOD TAR— 104 brls., Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank, Stockholm; 56 brls., Order, Stockholm

ZINC—Oxide, 90 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 10 cs., C L Huisking, London

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

June 11 to 17

CLAY—Burnt, 120 bags, 30 tons, H A Robinson & Co., West Noska, Liverpool

IRON—Oxide, 8 casks, 6,252 lbs., E M & F Waldo, Inc., West Noska, Liverpool

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—74 drums, 23,769 lbs., F S Shallus Co., Deuel, Hamburg

ORE—Iron, 7,200 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Brazilier, Cartagena; 5,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Argostoli, Port Kelah; 20,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Chilore, Cruz Grande; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Lebore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese,** 8,200 tons, United States Steel Products Co., Steel Trader, Rio de Janeiro; 7,492 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Poncarrow, Poti; 7,000 tons, Norton, Lilly & Co., Keeling, Rio de Janeiro

PHOSPHATE—Rhennania, 5 bags, 832 lbs.,

F H Shallus Co. Deuel, Hamburg
POTASH—62 casks, 45,401 lbs., American Exchange National Bank, Deuel, Hamburg; 76 casks, 58,326 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Deuel, Hamburg, 78 casks, 60,445 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Deuel, Hamburg; 92 casks, 71,623 lbs., American Exchange National Bank, Deuel, Hamburg; **Kainit,** 167 bags, 33,350 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Sunbank, Antwerp; 337,260 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Deuel, H'burg; 3,977,576 lbs, F H Shallus Co, Deuel, Hamburg; **Manure Salt,** 996,820 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Sunbank, Antwerp; **Muriate,** 3,600 bags, 718,502 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Sunbank, Antwerp; 111 bags, 22,154 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Sunbank, Antwerp: 442,860 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Sunbank, Antwerp
SALT—Brown, 250 sacks, 25 tons, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, West Noska, Liverpool
SODIUM NITRATE—205 bags, R W Greeff & Co., New York, Tampa, Oslo
WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., 45,874 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Deuel, Hamburg

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

June 2 to 9

BARYTES—1,000,000 kilos, Ore & Chem Corp., Rotterdam
BAUXITE—8,500,000 kilos, Guaranty Tr Co., Sebenico
CHALK—Precipitated, 105 bags, H J Baker & Bro., Liverpool
CHEMICALS—125 bbls., Phillip Bros Co., Antwerp; 288 drums, Order, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—2,000 bags, Order, Genoa
GLYCERIN—236 casks, Order, Marseilles; 50 drums, Order, Antwerp; 105 casks, Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam
GUM—Copal, 23 bags, John H Faunce, Liverpool
LIME—Chlorinated, 25 cases, P Kohnstamm Co., Liverpool
LITHOPONE—40 casks, A Klipstein Co., Antwerp
MANURE SALT—193,300 kilos, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp
MOLASSES—1,967,532 gals., North Amer Tr & Imp Co., Cienfuegos
OIL—Olive, 250 cases, Order, Genoa; 100 bbls., Brown Bros Co., Algiers; 100 bbls., Ital Discount & Tr Co., Algiers; 25 cases, P Pastene Co., Genoa; 150 cases, Order, Genoa; 7 cases, Gaetano Bonaccorso, Messina; 250 cases, Kurtz Brothers, Genoa; 215 cases, Order, Genoa; 101 cases, Order, Genoa; 10 cases, Robt Shoemaker Co., Leghorn; **Palm,** 160 cases, Lavino Shipping Co., Liverpool; 110 casks, Order, Antwerp
ORE—Iron, 6,550 tons, Phila Girard Nat Bk., Algiers
POTASH—Muriate, 1,250 bags, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp
SAL AMMONIAC— 34 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Liverpool; 120 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam
SILICON CARBIDE—593 bags, Order, Genoa
SODIUM—Silicate, 1 cask, Phila Surety Co., Liverpool; **Uranate,** 11 cases, Order, Antwerp; **Fluoride,** 54 bbls., W R Grace Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate,** 50 casks, Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfide,** 60 drums, Order, Rotterdam
TALC—300 bags, L A Salomon & Bro., Genoa

June 9 to 16

ACID—Cresylic, 50 drums, Order, Leith; **Titan,** 5 bbls., Foote Mineral Co., Hamburg
BAUXITE—Residue, 358 tons, Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Hamburg
CHARCOAL—23 bbls., Order, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—10 cases, Order, Hamburg; 60 drums, Order, Hamburg; 3 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 1 case, Order, Hamburg
CHLORIDE—Magnesium, 368 drums, Brown Bros Co., Hamburg; 439 drums, Nat City Bank, Hamburg; 368 drums, Manufacturers Tr Co., Hamburg; 368 drums, Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg
GLAUBER SALT—275 bags, Chas Kurz Co., Hamburg; 75 bags, Order, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—62 drums, Order, Antwerp
GUM—Copal, 100 bags, Brown Bros Co., Antwerp
IRON SALT—1 drum, O G Hempstead Co Hamburg
LIME—Hydrated, 200 bags, Order, Bristol
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—400 bags, Order, Singapore
MANURE SALT—426,300 kilos, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp
MOLASSES—776,684 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Nuevitas
NAPHTHALINE—25 casks, Order, Hamburg
OIL—Palm, 26 casks, Order, Antwerp; 20 casks, African & East Tr Co., Hamburg; **Sunflower,** 135 drums, Order, Hamburg
OIL COLORS—56 cases, Order, Hamburg
PEAL MULL—100 bales, Atkins & Durbrow Inc., Bremen
PLASTER PARIS—1,200 bags, Order, Bremen; 2,000 bags, Order, Bremen
POTASH—Caustic, 91 drums. Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 5 casks, Order, Hamburg
PYRITES ORE—6,777 tons, Pyrites Co., Huelva
ROOT—Gentian, 48 bales, Order, Bordeaux
SHELLAC—100 bags. Ralli Bros., Bremen
SODIUM—Cyanide, 1,190 cases, Order, Hamburg; **Phosphate,** 134 casks, Brown Bros Co., Antwerp; 34 bbls., Order, Antwerp; **Silico Fluoride,** 80 casks, Order, Copenhagen; 508 bags, Order, Copenhagen
STRONTIUM—32 tons, Foote Mineral Co., Bremen
WOOL GREASE—50 bbls., Frank. Fourth St Nat Bank, Bremen

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

June 5 to 12

ACID—Cresylic, 52 csks., Chas Hardy, Rotterdam; **Lactic,** 10 bbls., Order, Rotterdam
BARIUM—Nitrate, 84 csks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfate,** 1,500 bgs., A Klipstein, Rotterdam
CASEIN—2,500 bags, First Nat Bank, Montevideo; 417 bags, Lee Higginson & Co., Montevideo
COLOR—Aniline, 1 case, Collins Lee & Co., Liverpool
DEXTRIN—200 bags, Stein Hall Co., Copenhagen
IRON—Oxide, 32 csks., Reichard Coulston Co., Liverpool
OIL—Cod Liver, 20 bbls., W Benkert & Co., Rotterdam; 110 bbls., United Drug Co., Rotterdam; **Cod,** 26 csks., Marden Wild Corp., St Johns; 110 csks., Marden Wild Corp., Halifax
PERCHLORATE POTASH—10 cs., Gustaf Martin, Gefle
SHELLAC—50 bags, Stand Bank of So Africa, Montevideo; 190 chsts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Montevideo; 10 bags, Baring Bros., Montevideo
WOOLGREASE—100 bbls., J S Bent & Co., Liverpool

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

June 5 to 12

May 29 to June 5

CHALK—300 bags, Bradley & Ellestrom, Gothenburg; 50 bags, Order, Gothenburg
CHEMICALS—25 drums, Order, Antwerp
CLUE STOCK—27 bales, American Glue Co., Manila
IRON OXIDE—100 bbls., Order, Malaga
KAPOK—200 bales, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Hongkong
OCHRE—55 packages, Estate of Alan, Marseilles
OILS—Cod, 50 drums, Wilbar Illis & Co., Kobe; **Olive,** 50 cases, George W Caswell & Co., Leghorn; 500 cases, Order, Leghorn, 100 cases, Dante Angeli & Co., Genoa; 100 cases, Matteucci & Vanucci Co., Genoa; **Peanut,** 50 cases, Ti Hang Lung, Hongkong
PARAFFIN WAX—2,476 bags, Shell Company of California, Hongkong
RESIN—385 drums, The California Fruit Selling Co., Manzanillo
STARCH—50 packages, Kwong Kee Chong, Hongkong
TAPIOCA—250 bags, H M Newhall & Co., Hongkong; **Flour,** 110 cases, Ti Hang Lung
TAR—15 drums, Order, Gothenburg
TARTAR—118 sacks, American Cream Tartar Co., Marseilles
TURPENTINE—31 drums, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 bags, Bank of California, N A, Kobe
OAKUM—100 bales, S L Jones & Co., Kobe
ROSIN—45 bbls., Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco
TURPENTINE—4 drums, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco
VEGETABLE TALLOW—64 packages, East Asiatic Co., Hankow

June 8 to 14

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL—12,600 kilos, Order, Fridencus Rex, Hamburg

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

June 4 to 11

BENZINE—7,696 tons, N O Refining Co., Curacoa
BONE MEAL—4,000 sacks, Order, Rotterdam
BAUXITE—2,337 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo
CEMENT—100 bbls., Order, Bremen
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—689 bbls., Order, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—163 bbls., Order, Marseilles
MOLASSES—1,500,000 gallons, U S Industrial Corporation, Cienfuegos; 1,830,894 gallons, Dunbar Molasses Co., Havana
OIL—Olive, 75 tons, Order, Genoa; 1,401 cases, Order, Marseilles; **Palm,** 64 casks, Rotterdam
OCHRE—191 casks, Order, Marseilles
PEAT MULL—192 sacks, Order, Hamburg
POTASH—Muriate, 1,000 bags, Order, Hamburg

June 11 to 18

BAUXITE—2,437 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown; 2,213 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo
CREOSOTE—7,449 tons, N. Y. Trust Co., London; 5,207 tons, Order, Antwerp
HONEY—85 bbls., Order, Barcelona
MOLASSES—1,165,603 gallons, American Sugar Refining Co., Port Tarafa; 250 bbls., Order, Kingston
OLIVE OIL—310 cases, Order, Genoa; 16 cs., Order, Palermo; 50 cases, Order, Barcelona

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Chemical Club of Philadelphia held its final meeting of the season recently at Poor Richard's Club. A. B. Wetherill, president of the club, presided. The speaker for the occasion was F. C. Weber, advertising manager of Keasbey & Mattison. His subject was "Asbestos and the Products Manufactured from It." He stated that the sources from which asbestos is drawn are South America, Italy and Canada, and laid particular stress on the vast difference in the asbestos obtained from these three places. Mr. Weber brought out that all of the magnesium carbonate manufactured by Keasbey & Mattison is now made from the raw material gotten from the dolomite bed adjacent to their plant in Ambler, Pa.

Patterson Foundry & Machine Co., East Liverpool, O., have established a new plan of selling machinery on the installment plan. Under this plan machinery may be installed in a plant without the user investing any capital. The payments on the machinery are to be taken from the savings created by the use of the machines. Or, in cases where the machines do not replace other machines, then the payments will be taken from what the machines will earn during the first ten months of operation.

NEW COLORS

Durand & Huguenin S. A. have issued folders describing two new Indigosol colors, designated as Indigosol Pink HR Extra and Indigosol orange HR, and exhibit these two new colors on attractively printed swatches.

The new Indigosol Pink is said to be soluble in water and of good stability. Like other Indigosols, it may be used not only for roller printing but also in block and yarn printing, as well as for application in the padding machine. The bright shades of pink produced are said to possess excellent fastness to washing and chlorine and good fastness to light. It is best developed by the steaming process. The product is said to be well suited for resisting Hydrosulfite NF Conc. or Rongalite C and may also be applied as a resist under Aniline Black, according to a process which is being patented.

The properties of Indigosol Orange HR are very similar to that of the pink. It is claimed to possess good fastness to washing and chemicking of prints, and to light, according to the announcement. It is also best developed by the steaming process and may be resisted to a white by means of Hydrosulfite NF conc. or Rongalite C, sodium acetate and sodium thiosulfate. The nitrite process is also well adapted for developing, using a sulfuric acid bath of 140 deg. F.

Each folder gives complete dyeing recipes for the patterns displayed.

The folders are distributed by Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Inc., American agents of Durand & Huguenin.

Ponsol Pink B Double Paste, a new vat dye, which hitherto has not been manufactured in United States, has now been developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It is particularly fast to light and washing and possesses extreme fastness to chlorine, acid, sulfur and alkali and is suitable for cross-dyeing and padding. It is said to dye very evenly, has good affinity and is not sensitive to lime. It is suitable for dyeing on circulating machines. It stands bleaching with peroxide, has very good resistance to rubbing and ironing, but is not recommended for Kier boiling.

DYES STEADY IN ITALY

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, June 2 — Aniline colors are somewhat less requested with nearing of warm and less active months. A further number of war-reparation dyestuffs have been reduced for meeting the strong competition of the products of private commerce. In this Italian, English, Swiss and German works have a good part.

Quotations are at present as follows per 100 kilos: Naphthol yellow, 4,500 to 7,000 lire; auramine, 6,500 to 7,500 lire; orange II, 1,600 to 2,000 lire; nigrosine, water soluble, 3,000 to 3,800 lire; nigrosine, soluble in alcohol, 3,300 to 4,000 lire; sulfur black, 770 to 1,200 lire; acid black, 1,700 to 3,200 lire; direct black, 1,600 to 2,700 lire; chrome black, 2,500 to 3,000 lire; methylene blue, 8,200 to 9,700 lire; direct blue, 1,400 to 2,500 lire; sulfur blue, 1,800 to 3,500 lire; malachite green, 7,500 to 9,700 lire; acid green, 6,500 to 7,500 lire; direct green, 1,800 to 3,600 lire; Bismarck brown, 2,600 to 3,000 lire; magenta crystals, 7,500 to 8,600 lire; eosine, 5,500 to 8,000 lire; ponceaux, 2,400 to 3,000 lire; methyl violet, 7,000 to 8,600 lire.

$1 = 26.45 lire; £1 sterling = 128.50 lire.

Vice Consul C. W. Allen, Basel, Switzerland, reports that there has been no change in the condition of the Swiss dyestuff industry during the past three months. The effect of the recent consolidation of the German dye group can not at this time be estimated. The Spanish decree restricting the importation of dyestuffs has, of course, been felt by the local exporters. Business during past quarter has been normal but had a tendency to become sluggish. Exports to the U. S. for first quarter of 1926 amounted to $418,325, a decrease of $52,033 from $470,358, the total for corresponding period of 1925

FAST DYES ON COTTON STUDIED IN EUROPE

L. D. Pettingill, superintendent of Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works returned to this country last week after a long and thorough study of the dye situation in Germany, Switzerland and England.

Mr. Pettingill commented especially on the study which he made of the German method of applying fast colors to cotton. Germany, he explained, has been ahead about 12 years in this particular phase of the dye situation. It has been not in the manufacture of fast colors but in the application of fast colors to all cottons that the greatest difficulties have been encountered thus far here, and while the German method has operated on the idea of quality, its adoption in America will produce fast colors in all cottons coupling the German quality with the typical American quantity idea, he said.

DRY CLEANING NOT INJURIOUS

Dry cleaning will not injure fabrics containing rayon or any other synthetic fibers now in general use in the cotton industry, according to a report issued June 16 by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. This statement follows a series of tests conducted by the association in co-operation with several of its members and a similar investigation on the laundering of rayon.

The report is the only official and authoritative one issued on the subject by the manufacturers, and is said to dispel any doubt which may have existed as to the effect of dry cleansing of goods containing rayon and other synthetic fibers. This question has been frequently raised during the last year and the investigation was conducted because there apparently was no conclusive evidence available.

C. G. Derrick, formerly dircetor of research for National Aniline & Chemical Co., is now plant manager for Gary & Chesterton Chemical Co., Chesterton, Ind.

DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from page 279)

Dye and Maker	Quantity Pounds
Setacyl direct orange 2 R pdr—G	220
Rapid fast Dyes	
Rapid fast pink LB paste—IG	200
Basic Dyes	
Acridine red PS—DH	110
Acridine yellow AO—IG	50
Basic blue 6 G—Q	73
Phosphine orange—G	132
Rhodamine 6 GDN extra (ss)—B	9,285
Rhoduline sky blue 3G—By	99
Violet BB extra—IG	200
Sulfur Dyes	
Cross dye green B—BD	6,038
Kurgan violet 3RZ—B	200
Thional brilliant blue 6 BS conc.—S	1,000
Color Lake Dyes	
Hansa yellow G pdr.—IG	1,500
Hansa yellow 5G paste—IG	1,000
Hansa yellow GR paste—IG	500
Helio Bordeaux BL paste—IG	2,195
Helio Fast rubine 2BL—IG	100
Helio red RMT extra pdr.—By	440
Paper fast Bordeaux B—IG	200
Permanent orange 2 R extra—IG	25
Stone fast orange RN pdr.—B	200
Stone fast yellow GR paste—IG	388
Stone fast yellow GR—lumps—IG	300
Tero yellow FR—IG	500
Zapon green G pdr.—IG	100
Unclassified Dyes	
Kipper brown—Q	10
All other dyes—Q	9

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Name of Lake	Quantity Pounds
Alizarin lake	1,102
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Madder lake VN pdr.	800
Permanent red	250
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Viridine lake pdr.	600
Yellowish green lake	220

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Official Gazettes are published weekly by all the patent offices named above and contain selected claims.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued June 1, 1926

1,584,716—**Absorbent Materials** and Process for making same. Abraham S. Behrman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Appl. date, Oct. 1, 1924.

1,584,730—**Distillation,** Apparatus and method for. William Edgar Chenot, Belleville, Ill. Appl. date, April 22, 1924

1,584,852—**Thiocyanates,** Recovery of. Marc Darbin, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, Jan. 16, 1923

1,584,871—**Ink Removing Liquid Composition.** Marie Augusta Lange, Indianapolis, Ind. Appl. date, Dec. 11, 1925.

1,584,875—**Fertilizer From Urea,** Method for the production of. Johan Hjalmar Lidholm, Wargon, Sweden. Appl. date. Jan. 9, 1924.

1,584,891—**Refrigerating Salt,** Method for preparing. Stavros F. Peterson, New London, Conn. Appl. date, Oct. 17, 1923.

1,584,902—**Making Paper Pulp.** Bertrand S. Summers, Port Huron, Mich. Appl. date, Dec. 22, 1923.

1,584,906—**Corrosion Apparatus.** Charles P. Tolman, New York, N. Y., assignor to National Lead Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, March 15, 1921.

1,584,907—**Esters From Amide Acid Sulphate,** Method for making Ralf B. Trusler, Dormont, Pa., assignor to Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, July 22, 1925.

1,584,925—**Grease, Dirt and Paint Removing Apparatus.** David S. Gunther, Denver, Colo. Appl. date, April 20, 1925.

1,584,952—**Belt Dressing.** James M. Lauderdale, Mexia, Texas. Appl. date, Nov. 16, 1925.

1,584,956—**Powdering Machine.** Samuel Lipsius, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, April 10, 1924.

1,584,965—**Peat** Treatment of, and product from. Edmund H. Winter, Bemidji, Minn. Appl. date, April 3, 1925.

1,585,034—**Plate For Secondary Batteries.** George A. Howland, Chicago, Ill., assignor to John H. Thornburn, Urbana, Ill., and Eugene I. Burke, Champaign, Ill. Appl. date, April 22, 1925.

1,585,035—**Electrolyte For Secondary Batteries.** George A. Howland, Chicago, Ill., assignor to John H. Thornburn, Urbana, Ill., and Eugene I. Burke, Champaign, Ill. Appl. date, April 22, 1925.

1,585,042—**Propyl Alcohol,** Purifying and Deodorizing, Matthew D. Mann, Jr., and Robert B. Lebo, Elizabeth, N. J., assignors to Seth B. Hunt, trustee, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Appl. date, Oct. 27, 1923.

1,585,058—**Powdered Sulphur,** and method for making the same William Hunter Volck. Watsonville, Calif., assignor to California Spraying Chemical Co., Watsonville, Calif., a corporation of California Appl. date, Aug. 13, 1923.

1,585,063—**Paint.** William Whyte, Edinburgh, Scotland. Appl. date, Aug. 27, 1924.

1,585,092—**Drinking Printed Paper,** Method for. Ladislaus Emanuel Granton, London, England. Appl. date, March 26, 1924.

1,585,096—**Crotonaldehyde,** Process of making. Clarence J. Herrly, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, May 22, 1924.

1,585,103—**Stone,** Preservation of. Arthur Pillans Daurie, Edinburgh, Scotland. Appl. date, Aug. 16, 1924.

1,585,111—**Floor Covering,** and method of making the same. Samuel Reichert, Spokane, Wash., assignor to Indioleum Products Co., a corporation of Washington. Appl. date, Feb. 27, 1924.

1,586,539—**Sulphur,** Process for refining or treating. William P. Thornton, Park Ridge, Ill. Appl. date, July 21, 1923.

1,586,552—**Artificial Filaments,** Manufacture of. Francois Girardet, Roussillon, France, assignor to Societe pour la Fabrication de la Soie "Rhodiesta," Paris, France. Appl. date, May 28, 1925.

1,586,699—**Thickening Mixtures and Clarifying Liquid.** Method and apparatus for. Henry M. Chance, Philadelphia, Pa. Appl. date, July 22, 1925.

1,586,674—**Stable Pavements,** Process of manufacturing. Emil Haertel, Coswig, Germany. Appl. date, July 26, 1922.

1,586,693—**Blue Monoazo Dyestuffs For Wool Or Silk.** Adolphe H. Ney, New York, N. Y., assignor to Theodore Haebler. New York, N. Y. Appl. date, Nov. 13, 1924.

1,586,717—**Absolute Alcohol,** Process for obtaining. John A. Stefens, Baltimore, Md., assignor to U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., a corporation of West Virginia. Appl. date, April 5, 1921.

1,586,718—**Absolute Alcohol,** Apparatus for obtaining. John A. Stefens, Baltimore, Md., assignor to U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., a corporation of West Virginia. Appl. date, April 5, 1921.

1,586,729—**Amino Perylene Quinones,** Process for manufacturing. Alois Zinke, Graz, Austria, assignor by mesne assignments, to Felice Bensa, Genova, Italy. Appl. date, June 15, 1923.

1,586,730—**Vat Dyes.** Process for the manufacture of. Alois Zinke and Franz Hanselmayer. Graz, Austria, assignors by mesne assignments, to Felice Bensa, Genova, Italy. Appl. date, Feb. 14, 1924.

1,586,731—**Buttons,** Method of manufacturing, from Portland cement. Paul Anft, Bremen, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 21, 1924.

1,586,732—**Absolute Alcohol Process.** Elwood I. Clapp, Baltimore, Md., assignor to U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., a corporation of West Virginia. Appl. date, Nov. 18, 1924.

1,586,764—**Base Exchange Silicate,** and Process for making the same. Harold Joseph Wheaton, Lower Walton, near Warrington, England, assignor by mesne assignments, to American Doucil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, March 28, 1922.

1,586,823—**Nitrogen Compounds,** Process and apparatus for the manufacture of. Edwin S. Matthews, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, Aug. 29, 1917.

1,586,850—**Phenolic Condensation Products,** Method of molding. Franklin S. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to The Products Protection Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Sept. 15, 1920.

1,586,911—**2:3-Diaminoanthraquinone.** Process for the manufacture of. Wilhelm Moser, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Appl. date, April 13, 1923.

1,586,947—**Printing Ink.** John C. Caughlan, Oakland, Calif. Appl. Date, June 18, 1923.

1,586,948—**Metering Fluids of High Viscosity,** Apparatus and Method of. Frederick N. Connet, Providence, R. I., assignor to Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., a corporation of Rhode Island. Appl. date, April 9, 1923.

1,586,964—**Tanned Leather and Filler.** Charles H. Campbell, Lynn, Mass. Appl. date, Aug. 11, 1924.

1,586,994—**Hydrocarbon Oils,** Conversion of, into lower boiling products. Frank A. Howard, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor to Standard Development Co., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Aug. 16, 1922.

1,587,004—**Azo Dyestuffs,** and process making of same. August Leopold Laska and Arthur Zitscher, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, assignors to Corporation of Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron. Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Appl. date, March 31, 1925.

1,587,005—**Yellow Monoazo Dyestuffs,** and process of making same. August Leopold Laska and Arthur Zitscher, assignors to Corporation of Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Germany. Appl. date, Sept. 10, 1925.

1,587,016—**Caiking Compound.** James S. McGill, Avalon, Pa. Appl. date, July 9, 1925.

1,587,019.—**Quick Tannage By Means of The One Bath Method.** Franz Merkel, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation. Appl. date, July 18, 1922.

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1,587,041—**Kiln.** Frederick A. Secord, Portland, Me., assignor of one-third to Charles Henry Peters and one-third to Alexander Pierce Paterson, both of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Appl. date, Sept. 22, 1922.

1,587,057—**Composition of Matter And Method of Making Same.** William W. Winship, Freeport, N. Y., assignor to The Thermal Syndicate Ltd., Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of England. Appl. date, May 8, 1925.

1,587,060—**Azo Dyestuffs,** and process of making same. Arthur Zitscher, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to the Corporation of Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Appl. date, No. 30, 1923.

1,587,063—**Mixing, Disintegrating, or Homogenizing Machine.** Harold E. Austin, Louisville, Ky., assignor to American Creosoting Co., Louisville, Ky., a corporation of Indiana. Appl. date, May 18, 1925.

1,587,094—**Treating Cotton Fabrics with Alkali Silicate,** for use in paper-making machine. Ernest D. Walen, Melrose, Mass., assignor of one-fifth to Walter S. Burrill, one-fifth to Albert F. Knight, and one-fifth to William T. Mayo, all of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and also one-fifth to Russell Hathaway, Braintree, Mass. Appl. date, Oct. 16, 1924.

1,587,101—**Fertilizer And Cattle Feed** Process for the manufacture of. Adolph Woolner, Jr., Peoria, Ill. Appl. date, Dec. 26, 1924.

1,587,106—**Fluid Treating Vacuum Pan,** Automatic attachment for. Philip E. Edelman, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, Aug 17, 1920.

1,587,111—**Emulsified Oils,** Method for separation of. George L. Folger, Tulsa, Okla. Appl. date, July 17, 1923.

1,587,115—**Heat Treatment of Chemical Compounds** Process and apparatus for. Francis X. Govers, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, Aug. 8, 1923.

1,587,161—**Ether Manufacturing Apparatus.** Frank E. Lichtenthaler, Newton, Highlands, Mass. Appl. date, Sept. 28, 1923.

1,587,172—**Liquid Level Controlling Device.** Frederick W. Mueller, Hoboken, N. J. Appl. date, Dec. 15, 1923.

1,587,188—**Distilling Column.** Joseph Schneible, Chicago, Ill., Beatrice Schneible-Ingram, administratrix of said Joseph Schneible, deceased, assignor to Claude D. Schneible, K. F. Scherer and Benjamin B. Schneider, as trustees under the name of The Schneible Trust. Appl. date, Dec. 7, 1920.

1,587,216—**Tunnel Kiln Car.** Milton F. Beecher and Anton E. Olsen, Worcester, Mass., assignors to Norton Co., Worcester, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Appl. date, June 4, 1924.

1,587,267—**Vulcanizable Compositions** and their use for making containers. John M. Ahlgreen, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to Ahlbell Battery Container Corp., Waukegan, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Appl. date, April 28, 1922.

1,587,269-70—**Synthetic Resins,** and their use in a photographical process. Murray C. Beebe, Alexander Murray and Harold V. Herlinger, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignors to The Wadsworth Watch Case Co., Dayton, Ky., a corporation of Kentucky. Appl. date, Nov. 18, 1922 and Nov. 24, 1922.

1,587,271—**Natural Resin Photographic Method and Process** Murray C. Beebe, and Alexander Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignors to The Wadsworth Watch Case Co. Appl. date, Nov. 27, 1922.

1,587,272-3—**Synthetic Resin and Photographic Process.** Murray C. Beebe, Alexander Murray and Harold V. Herlinger, assignors to The Wadsworth Watch Case Co. Appl. date, Jan. 19, 1923.

1,587,274—**Photographic Media and Process.** Murray C. Beebe and Alexander Murray, assignors to The Wadsworth Watch Case Co. Appl. date, Jan. 22, 1923.

1,587,323—**Effecting Thermochemical Reactions,** Process for. Charles B. Jacobs, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Nov. 27, 1924.

1,587,333—**Varnish,** Process for making. Walter W. King, New Brighton, N. Y., assignor to the Barrett Co., a Corporation of New Jersey. Appl. date, Feb. 9, 1921.

1,587,345—**Recuperation of Lye From Dissolved Cellular Substances,** Apparatus for. Gustav Moesbach, Nordhausen-on-the-Harz, Germany. Appl. date, July 5, 1924.

1,587,370—**Refining Hydrocarbon Materials,** Apparatus for. Frank M. Floyd, Dallas, Texas. Appl. date, May 19, 1922.

1,587,408—**Removing Sulphur from Vulcanized Rubber,** Process for. Leland L. Odom, Memphis, Tenn., assignor of one-third to E. M. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn., and one-third to J. D. Reynolds, Camden, Ark. Appl. date, Jan. 7, 1925.

1,587,491—**Clays** Process for drying, and other materials. Thomas H. Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, June 21, 1921.

1,587,435—**Bluish Green Dyestuffs and Color Lakes,** Process of making. Otto Stachlin, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor, by mesne assignments to Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Dec. 18, 1924.

1,587,438—**Electrolytic Recovery of Metals,** from solutions. Urlyn C. Tainton, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Appl. date, Jan 31, 1923.

1,587,450—**Barium Peroxide,** Treatment of, to obtain peroxide of hydrogen and an improved "blanc fixe," Isaac Ephraim Weber, Luton, England, assignor of one-half to B. Laporte Limited, Luton, England, a British Company, and one-fourth to Howard Edward Alcock, Luton, England. Appl. date, Aug. 10, 1925.

1,587,485—**High Preserving Cocoa Product.** Alexander Lowry, Pittsburgh, Pa. Appl. date, Oct. 28, 1925.

1,587,486—**Sponge Rubber,** and method of making same. Thomas Percy Douglas Marshall, Wingham, Ontario, Canada, assignor of one-half to Joshua Hirst, Wingham, Canada. Appl. date, May 28, 1925.

1,587,491—**Treating Hydrocarbons,** Process for, with bentonite mixture. Roy Cross, Kansas City, Mo. Appl. date, Feb. 9, 1923.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued June 8, 1926

1,587,526—**Feed of Abrasivesto Grinding Machines,** Apparatus for controlling. Halbert K. Hitchcock, Pittsburgh, Pa., Appl. date, May 12, 1925

1,587,526—**Liquid Distributing System for Mixing Machines.** Homer J. Hoyt, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Morgan & Wright, a corporation of Michigan. Appl. date, July 5, 1922.

1,587,533—**Mixing Slurry.** Povl T. Linhard, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to F. L. Smith & Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Appl. date, Aug. 2, 1924.

1,587,560—**Humidity Control Apparatus.** Morton O. Sneidiker, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Powers Regulator Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Appl. date, Jan. 26, 1926.

1,587,565—**Carbon Formation Preventing and Removing Composition,** for internal combustion engines Harold Upton, Minneapolis, Minn. Appl. date, Oct. 19, 1922.

1,587,582—**Drier for Loose Material.** George A. Galloway, Chicago, Ill., assignor to B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Appl. date, Sept. 11, 1925.

1,587,588—**Mixed Coal and Water Gas,** Apparatus for the manufacture. Gustav Henry Kaemmerling, Allentown and Henry Wallace Bennet, Bethlehem, Pa., assignors to Fuller Lehigh Co., Fullerton, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, Nov. 2, 1920.

1,587,622—**Resin Gum Ester,** Manufacture of, from resins. Cyrus Field Willard, San Diego, Calif. Appl. date, May 21, 1924.

1,587,623—**Lead Battery Plate Constituents,** Process for the reclaiming of. Max E. Zuckerman, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, March 2, 1925.

1,587,628—**Liquid Treating Apparatus.** Kent W. Bartlett, Hammond, Ind. Appl. date, Aug. 7, 1925.

1,587,631—**Extraction of Cellulose.** Edgar Raymond Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Milton S. Erlanger, New York, N. Y. Appl. date, Feb. 12, 1925.

1,587,646—**Extraction Apparatus and Process.** William Frederick Holzheuer, Hale, Mich., Appl. date, Sept. 28, 1925.

1,587,649—**Desulphurizing Oils.** Ernst M. Johansen, Fall River, Mass., assignor to The Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, May 1, 1923.

1,587,652—**Impregnating Felt With Bituminous Materials,** Method and apparatus for Robert T. Johnston, Scotch Plains, N. J., assignor to The Flint-Kote Co., Boston, Mass. Appl. date, Feb. 17, 1921.

1,587,653—**Disintegrating Apparatus.** Joseph E. Kennedy, New York, N. Y., and Leigh A. Hunt, Lawrence, Mo.; said Hunt assignor to said Kennedy. Appl. date, March 26, 1925.

1,587,661—**Crotonaldehyde,** Process of making. Fred W. Lommen, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, Aug. 24, 1925.

1,587,669—**Dyeing Cellulose Esters and Ethers** Carl Erich Mueller, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Grasselli Dyestuffs Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Jan. 24, 1925.

1,587,679—**Calcium Carbonate from Caustic Liquors,** Process for the recovery of. George A. Richter and Sanford L. Swasey, Berlin, N. H., assignors to Brown Co., Berlin, N. H., a corporation of Maine. Appl. date, Jan. 17, 1924.

1,587,695—**Purifying Zinc Solutions,** Method of. Thomas P. Campbell, Denver, Colo. Appl. date, Sept. 8, 1925.

1,587,704—**Composite Ultramarine-Chromate Pigment,** Method of making. Henri Dourif, Huntington, W. Va. Appl. date, April 1, 1924.

1,587,708—**Dyeing Cellulose Esters and Ethers,** Process of. Walter Duisberg and Winfried Hentrich, Leverkusen, Claus Weinand, Cologne-on-the-Mulheim, and Ludwig Zeh, Leverkusen, Germany, assignors to Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware.

1,587,727—**Rotary Drier.** James B. Harris, Janesville, Wis., assignor to Janesville Fence and Post Co., Janesville, Wis., a co-partnership.

1,587,750—**Impervious Material,** and process of making the same. Warren F. Blecker, Bowder, Colo. Appl. date, March 3, 1922.

1,587,769—**Pulverizing Machine.** Dudley T. Fisher, Columbus, O., assignor to Alexander Mahaffey Read, Columbus, O. Appl. date, Sept. 17, 1920.

1,587,782—**Indicating Progress of Chemical Reactions.** Method and apparatus for. Russell S. McNeil, Philadelphia, assignor to Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Appl. date, Jan. 3, 1924.

1,587,827—**Wood Substitutes,** Process for the manufacture of. Rudolph Freudenberg, Vienna, Austria. Appl. date, Jan. 4, 1923.

1,587,859—**Vegetable-Mineral Lubricating Oil Mixture.** Wirt D. Rial, Wilmington, Calif. Appl. date, Nov. 2, 1925.

1,587,899—**Bended Motor Fuel.** Robert A. Carroll, West Finley, and Henry L. Elliott, Washington, Pa., assignors of one-third to James V. Elliott, Township, Pa. Appl. date Jan. 31, 1920.

1,587,917—**Withdrawing Liquid from Containers,** Device for. Fred Matthews, Wellington, New Zealand. Appl. date, Nov. 21, 1924.

1,587,938—**Flooring Composition,** Manufacture of, hygienic, nonslipping and nonsonorous. Leon, Louis Cailloux and Louis Cailloux, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Appl. date, Nov. 28, 1924.

1,587,954—**Stencil Sheet.** Shinjiro Horii, Tokyo, Japan. Appl. date, June 27, 1925.

1,587,977—**Fungicide.** William Moore, Chappaqua, N. Y., and Cornelius D. Vreeland, Vineland, N. J. Appl. date, March 30, 1925.

1,588,014—**Centrifugal Drier.** George R. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio Appl. date, Oct. 25, 1924

1,588,021—**Composite Articles** Method and apparatus for forming. John Douglass Grange, Brookfield, and Marion Llewllyn Strawn, La Grange, Ill., assignors to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, Oct. 7, 1924.

1,588,027—**Nitration Process.** Marion B. Hopkins, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor to Standard Development Co., a corporation of Delaware, Appl. date, March 18, 1922.

1,588,029—**Evaporator.** Martin J. Kermer, Evanston, Ill. Appl. date, March 20, 1924.

1,588,045—**Filaments from Viscose,** Apparatus for making. Samuel A. Neidich, Edgewater Park, N. J. Appl. date, March 23, 1925.

1,588,052—**Basic Dyestuffs of the Malachite Green Series.** Rudolf Reyher, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany, a corporation. Appl. date, Sept. 2, 1925.

1,588,072—**Electrical Precipitation of Suspended Matter from Gases.** Apparatus for. Charles H. Weiskopf, Hawthorne, Calif., assignor to International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California. Appl. date, March 27, 1923.

1,588,089—**Viscosity Characteristics of Nitrocellulose,** Process for reducing. Leonard E. Branchen, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, Sept. 1, 1925.

1,588,150—**Paint, from devulcanized old rubber.** George A. Shine, St. Louis, Mo. Appl. date, June 3, 1925.

1,588,192—**Varnish Tank.** Harmon L. Schermerhorn, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, June 28, 1923

1,588,214—**Production of Gas By Electrolysis.** Robert L. Walsh, Sacramento, Calif. Appl. date, June 29, 1921.

1,588,253—**Treating Limestone.** Franck C. Mathers and Herman T. Briscoe, Bloomington, Ind., said Briscoe assignor to said Mathers. Appl. date, July 14, 1925.

1,588,258—**Oxygen-free Nitrogen,** Manufacture of. Floyd J. Metzger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Air Reduction Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, Jan. 15, 1926.

1,588,277—**Explosive Composition.** Walter O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa., assignor to Trojan Powder Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Appl. date, March 16, 1921.

1,588,287—**Temperature Controlled Temperature Indicating, and Time Duration Indicating Device.** Joseph Willmann, Derby, Conn. Appl. date, Aug. 21, 1922.

1,588,293—**Polishing Composition.** Fred W. Alpers, Muskegon, Mich Appl. date, June 26, 1924

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1,588,298—Dehydrating Plant. George W. Booksh, Jr., Sherbourne, La. Appl. date, Jan. 13, 1926.

1,588,308—Treating Hydrocarbons and Oils. Louis Bond Cherry, Kansas City, Mo., assignor, by mesne assignments, to C. and C. Development Co., Kansas City, Mo., a corporation of Arizona. Appl. date, Nov. 11, 1919.

1,588,376—Benzanthrone Derivatives. Georg Kalischer, Mainkur, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Rudolf Mueller and Fritz Frister, Fechenheim, near Frankfort, Germany. Appl. date, March 19, 1925.

1,588,384—Quinone Vat Dyestuff, and Process of making same Richard Herz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, May 13, 1924.

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248,726—Phenol Condensation Products. Bakelite Gesellschaft, Charlottenburg-Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 17, 1926.

248,729—Urea Aldehyde Condensation Products. F. Pollak, Vienna Austria. Appl. date, Feb. 17, 1926.

248,738—Hydrochloric Acid, Purification of. Verein fuer Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion, Aussig, Czechoslovakia. Appl. date, Feb. 25, 1926.

248,746—Alumina and Sodium Aluminate. A. Finkelstein, Bernburg, Germany. Appl. date, March 2, 1926.

248,750—Artificial Silk Threads, Manufacture of. British Enka Artificial Silk Co., assignees of Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Kunstijdefabriek, Arnheim, Holland. Appl. date, March 2, 1926.

248,752—Bituminous Compositions, containing calcareous or siliceous materials. J. Jachzel, Oradia-Mari, Roumania. Appl. date, March 3, 1926.

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248,795—Fermenting Cellulose. H. Langwell, Windmill End, Epsom, Surrey, England. Appl. date, Sept. 10, 1924.

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248,834—Lignone Derivatives, and dyes. C. F. Cross, London, England and A. Engelstad, Vardal, Norway. Appl. date, Dec. 10, 1924.

248,846—Applying Cellulose Paints, Carrier Engineering Co., and S. L. Groom, London, England. Appl. date, Dec. 12, 1924.

248,858—Dyes. British Dyestuffs Corp., Manchester, W. H. Perkin, Oxford, and C. Hollins, Manchester, England. Appl. date, Dec. 16, 1924.

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248,864—Alkali Metal Compounds. Recovery of, from liquors containing organic matter. W. M. Wallace, Denny, Stirlingshire, England. Appl. date, Dec. 18, 1924.

248,866—**Anthraquinone Dyestuffs.** British Dyestuffs Corp., H. M. Bunbury, and R. Robinson, Manchester, England. Appl. date, Dec. 19, 1924.

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248,901—**Batch Mixers with Circulating Devices.** R. Marchand, London, and W. Haynurst, Accrington, Lancashire, England. Appl. date, Feb. 11, 1926

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248,940—**Intermediates and Azo Coloring Matters.** Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. Appl. date, April 15, 1925.

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248,994—**Products from Cellulose Derivatives,** L. Lilienfeld, Vienna, Austria. Appl. date, July, 9, 1925.

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249,060—**Mixing Machines.** H. Ruef, Zurich, Switzerland. Appl. date, April 21, 1925.

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249,091—**Soda Solutions.** Soie D'Aubenton, Paris, France. Appl. date, Feb. 19, 1926.

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249,155-6—**Hydrogenizing Coal, Oils, Etc.** I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. Appl. date, March 13, 1926.

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249,172—**India Rubber Isomers.** B. F. Goodrich Co., New York. Appl. date, Sept 24, 1924.

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249,306—Aerating Liquids. P. A. Garrett, Goodmayes, Essex, England. Appl. date, Feb. 4, 1924.

249,309—Refining Liquid Hydrocarbons. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. Appl. date, March 9, 1925.

249,312—Modified Iron Hydroxide Purifying Composition, for coal gas, etc. J. N. Resson, Melbourne, and W. L. Moss, Camberwell, Victoria, Australia. Appl. date, March 11, 1925.

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249,348—Composite Liquid Motor Fuel. Canadian Electro Products Co., Montreal, Canada. Appl. date, April 29, 1925.

249,369—Dyeing Yarns. Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., Albany, New York. Appl. date, May 27, 1925.

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249,402—Barium Hydrate, Manufacture. A. Jahl, Linz-on-Rhine, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 29, 1925.

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249,465—Lead Salts, Manufacture of. Consortium fuer Nassmetallurgie Oker, Harz, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 24, 1925.

249,474—Chlorine and Alkaline Sulphate, Manufacture. Zellstofffabrik Waldhof and E. Schmidt, Mannheim, Germany. Appl. date, Dec. 22, 1925.

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249,549—Dyes for Cellulose Acetate. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Appl. date, March 18, 1926.

249,550—Separating Mixtures of Substances, purifying dyes and other chemical products. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. Appl. date, March 18, 1926.

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427,271—Agglomerating Coal, Process for. Fritz Seidenschnur, Freiberg i. Sa., and Hermann Pape, Oker a. Harz., Germany. Appl. date, July 5, 1924.

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427,181—Celluloid-Like Products, especially films. Process for the manufacture of, from acetyl cellulose. Deutsche Sprengstoff A. G., Hamburg, Germany. Appl. date, Sept. 30, 1922

427,255—Instrument for Measuring Pressures of Gases and Liquids. Joshua Gabriel Paulin, Stockholm, Sweden. Appl. date, Nov. 15, 1922.

427,327—Measuring the Ionization of Liquids, Apparatus for. Dr. Ernst Mislowitzer, Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 1, 1925.

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411,637—**Reactions and Mixings of Gases or Liquids,** Process for carrying out. Hans Eichler, Wesseling, Germany. Appl date, April 9, 1921.

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608,930—**Sulphur Refining Process.** Th. Goldschmidt A. G. Appl. date, Jan. 7, 1926.

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609,100—**Phosphoric Acid,** Manufacture of. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Appl. date, Jan. 11, 1926.

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608,903—**Ink Colors,** Process of making. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Appl. date, Jan. 2, 1926.

608,966—**Azo Colors,** Process of making. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Appl. date, Jan. 5, 1926.

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609,014—**Electrical Purification of Gases.** Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H. Appl. date, Jan. 7, 1926.

608,923—**Porous Substance From Rubber,** Manufacture of, for absorption, fixation and release of liquids. H. Beckmann. Appl. date, Jan. 4, 1926.

609,140-1—**Asphaltic, Bituminous or Tarry Emulsions,** Manufacture of. La Trinidad Societe Anonyme. Appl. date, Jan. 12, 1926.

609,045—**Heat Exchanger.** The Griscom Russell Co. Appl. date, Jan. 8, 1926.

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608,601—**Synthetic Fertilizers,** Manufacture of. J. Meyrveis. Appl. date, March 31, 1925.

608,539—**Pulverized Compositions** (such as Insecticides), Process for rendering them more adherent. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Appl. date, Dec. 11, 1925.

608,430—**Dyeing Properties of Animal Fibers,** Process for enhancing the. Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,735—**Disintegrating Paper and Similar Materials,** Process for. O. C. Winestock. Appl. date, Dec. 16, 1925.

608,718—**Automatic Handling of Liquids.** Apparatus for. P. A. P. V. Manclere. Appl. date, Dec. 2, 1925.

608,618—**Fluid Conveying Apparatus.** Anciens Etablissements Saotter-Harle. Appl. date, April 2, 1925.

30,658 **Addition to 572,879—Compressing Materials to Extract Liquid Contents,** Apparatus for. H. M. Lamy-Torrilhon. Appl. date, Feb. 24, 1925.

608,673—**Liquid CO2 Motor.** A. Veysiere. Appl. date, April 17, 1925.

608,658—**Artificial Cement,** M. Chataignier. Appl. date, April 8, 1925.

608,694—**Incombustible Product,** to replace wood. J. Gallet and L. J. Olmer. Appl. date, Nov. 14, 1925.

608,586—**Rust protection of Metallic objects Subjected to High Temperature,** Process for. Societe Nouvelle de Metallisation. Appl. date, March 18, 1925.

608,472—**Heat Measuring Instrument.** E. M. F. Fromy. Appl. date, Dec. 29, 1925.

608,477—**Liquid-Level Indicator.** R. M. R. Courtois-Suffit. Appl. date, Oct. 17, 1925.

608,553—**Liquid Measuring Instrument,** Improvements in. British Petroleum Co., Ltd. Appl. date, Dec. 15, 1925.

608,599—**Glass Bottles and Hollow-ware,** Process of making. J. E. Renodier. Appl. date, March 31, 1925.

608,421—**Pulverized Carbon,** Process of making, at low temperatures. Braunkohlen Produkte A. G. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,423—**Sulphur in Naphthalene or Paraffine,** Process for the elimination of. Braunkohlen Produkte A. G. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,622—**Barium Silicates,** Purification of. C. Deguide. Appl. date, April 3, 1925.

608,659—**Feeding Saturators In Ammonium Sulphate Manufacture,** Apparatus for. M. Mallet. Appl. date, April 8, 1925.

608,710—**Recovery of Alkaline or Alkaline-Earth Salts,** Process for the, starting from complex salts. A. Lambert. Appl date, Nov. 25, 1925.

608,429—**Azo Coloring Matters,** Process of Manufacture, particularly for dyeing acetate silk. Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,440—**Fast Colors,** Process of making. W. Eberlein and Colloisie Colour Co., Ltd. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,443—**Iron Peroxide Pigment,** Process of making. P. J. F. Souviron. Appl. date, Dec. 29, 1925.

608,508—**Drying Surfaces Painted with Oil,** Process and apparatus for. A. Lannoye. Appl. date, Nov. 23, 1925.

608,531—**New Anthraquinone Derivatives.** Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Appl. date, Dec. 8, 1925.

608,629—**Paint,** and Process of manufacture. Toleries de Grenoble. Appl. date, April 4, 1925.

608,662—**New Cellulose Varnishes and Coatings.** Clement et Riviere. Appl. date, April 8, 1925.

30,674 **Addition to 584,083—New Intermediate Chemicals,** Process of making. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Appl. date, March 19, 1925.

608,422—**Carbonizing and Cracking Bituminous Materials,** under pressure and in continuous operation. Braunkohlen Produkte, A. G. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,425—**Viscous Oils,** Manufacture of, from cracked distillates. Braunkohlen Produkte A. G. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,569—**Light Hydrocarbons,** Process for obtaining, from complex organic compounds. D. Floreutiu and A. Kliug. Appl. date, Dec. 17, 1925.

608,471—**Dyeing Rubber.** A. G. Metzeler & Co. Appl. date, Oct. 8, 1925.

608,436—**Recovery of Liquids from Gases By Charcoal,** Apparatus for the. H. Debregeas. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

608,587—**Liquid Filters.** A. Chaussepied. Appl. date, March 23, 1925.

608,603—**Still.** Societe Anonyme des Ateliers de Construction M. Pingris. Appl. date, April 1, 1925.

608,604—**Automatic Regulator for Stills.** Societe Anonyme des Ateliers de Construction M. Pingris. Appl. date, April 1, 1925.

608,619—**Distillation of Solid Vegetable Matter,** Apparatus for. R. Lucron. Appl. date, April 3, 1925.

608,685—**Softening Water,** Apparatus and process for. C. P. Eisenhauer. Appl. date, Nov. 5, 1925.

608,710—**Strongly Activated Charcoal** Algemeene Norit Maatschappij Appl. date, Dec. 15, 1925.

608,424—**Eliminating Creosotes in Tars,** Process for Braunkohle Produkte A. G. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1925.

[*Catalogs & Bulletins*]

Allen-Bradley Electric Controlling Apparatus. Eight bulletins containing price sheets and dimension data. Allen-Bradley Co., 286 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Air Conditioning, Four-page folder. Cooling & Air Conditioning Corp., 31 Union sq., New York.

Buflovak Equipment. Bulletin containing a list of both new and used equipment. 30 pp. Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co., 1636 Fillmore ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bristol's Tachometers for Record and Indicating. Illustrated Catalog showing tables and charts, also price list. 23 pp. Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Brown Recording Pyrometers. Illustrated brochure describing some of the advantages of these pyrometers. 10 pp. Brown Instrument Co., Wayne & Windrim aves., Philadelphia.

Celite Cross Sections. A bulletin based on specific applications of Celite products. 4 pp. Celite Products Co., 1320 So. Hope st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Cenco Apparatus. A series of leaflets describing the different types of Cenco heaters, pumps, etc. Central Scientific Co., 460 E. Ohio st., Chicago, Ill.

Conduletes for Grinding Service Wire and Conduit System. Bulletin showing different types and prices. 4 pp. Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Complete Improved Molding Equipment. A series of four folders containing much data and specifications concerning hand pumps, molding press, etc. 4 pp. each. Burroughs Co., Newark, N. J.

Commercial Adhesives. Handbook on the subject, very completely covered. Index shows adhesives for practically any use. 31 pp. American Can Adhesive Corp., Utica, N. Y.

Concrewaltum Floor Enamel. Descriptive six-page folder. Goheen Corp., 25 W. 23rd st., New York.

Dracco Pneumatic Conveying. Illustrated descriptive booklet, outlining pneumatic conveying. 56 pp. Dust Recovering & Conveying Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Draver Feeders and Drives. Illustrated catalog containing sizes and typical installations. 24 pp. B. D. Gump Co., 431 S. Clinton st., Chicago, Ill.

Electrical Supply Year Book. General catalog giving prices. 1012 pp. Graybar Electric Co., 100 E. 42nd st., New York.

Elmes Hydraulic Machinery. Illustrated and descriptive bulletins outlining the different types of this machinery, also giving quotations. Charles Elmes Engineering Wks., Chicago, Ill.

Gear Problems and IXL Speed Reducers. Illustrated and descriptive. 620 pp. Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co., 215 N. Curtis st., Chicago, Ill.

Jones Spur Gear Speed Reducers. Illustrated, descriptive, also gives dimension data. W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine Co., 4401 W. Roosevelt rd., Chicago, Ill.

Gruendler Crushers. Illustrated and descriptive booklet showing different types of crushers. 12 pp. Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., 1st and Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

[*New Incorporations*]

Bodyguard Polish Products, New York; make paints; 500 shares, $100 each; 500 common, no par; D. Horowitz, R. Meisel, M. Grouf.

A'go Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.; manufacturer of silks; $100,000; Frances Zeliff, Margaret Gilson, Florence Eathorne.

P. Joyce, Inc., Newark, N. J., dealer in leathers, etc.; $125,000; Francis J. Gelbaur Hilton, Morris J. Walt, Phillip J. Jackson.

Progress Yarn Corp., Paterson, N. J., deal in yarns; $100,000; Harry Rappoport, Erward Rappoport, Florence Eathorne.

General Ore Concentration Co., Dover, Delaware; mining, $200,000.

Del-Mar-Penn Corp., Wilmington, Delaware, mining, $200,000.

Halperin Mills Corp., New York; make rayon, 5,000 common, no par; N. and G. Halperin, C. Steinfeld.

Terra Cotta Co., Corning, N. Y., $50,000. A. C., M. C. and G. E. Gregory.

Pioneer Wiping Material Co., Bronx, N. Y.; chemicals and dyes; $20,000; J. and M. Brandes, I. Levinson.

Magistral Copper Co. Wilmington, Delaware; mines, $50,000,000.

Rubberarium Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada; manufactures rubber, etc., $250,000; Corbet E. Miller, Herbert Dickinson, Wilbert M. Wilson.

Rendar Textile Co., New York, report an increase of capital from $6,000 to $50,000.

Homestead Fly Salt Co., Ltd., Sandwich, Ontario, Canada; $5,000; manufacture salt; Harry R. McGladdery, James L. Braid, Violet Vater.

Refiners Lubricating Co., New York, make oils, 1,000 common, no par; C. M. Addis, E. Haggerty, C. A. Springstead.

New Era Development Corp. of Ft. Worth, Texas; Wilmington, Delaware; oils; $500,000.

North American Silver Lead Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; $100,000.

Domingo Dyewood Corp., New York, 500 shares, $100 each; 1,000 common, no par; R. H. Wilson, W. E. Schofield, H. A. Renz.

International Glue Co., Massachusetts; $51,000; manufacture and sell glue; N. C. Phillips, C. Thurston Peterson, Addison G. Brooks.

Bannockburn Silk Mills, Inc., North Bergen, N. J., manufacture silk; $200,000 preferred and 4,000 shares common, no par; Edmund R. Lodge, Maurice R. Roche, John M. Detjen.

Buyers Silk Corp., Paterson, N. J., manufacture, $100,000; Albert H. Kreamer, Frances E. Kreamer, Francis J. Hayes.

Radall Chemical Co., New York; $20,000; F. H. Dalldorf, F. R. Storkey, F. F. Jones.

D. & G. Sand & Gravel Co., Passaic N. J., $100,000; Daniel Glerum, Lena Glerum, Hawley Detey.

P. P. Belford & Co., New York crude rubber, $50,000; P. P. and E. M. Belford.

Diaphane Paper Co., Boonton, N. J., $1,000,000 in preferred and 21,000 common, no par; Fred W. Bain, Robert A. Nolan, John E. Norris.

C—Elescot Co. of Toledo, Ohio; Wilmington, Delaware; celluloid; $1,650,000.

Tannin Products Corp. of New York; manufacture tannin extracts; $100,000.

Colony Textile Corp., New York $20,000; M. Maline, H. Rappaport.

Gibbite Process Corp., New York; vulcanized rubber articles, 1,000 shares, $100 each; 300 common, no par; L. E. Mahan, R. Rogers, H. Levin.

Metal Products Co., Long Island City, N. Y., $20,000; make window locks; I. Bein, M. Kummer, M. Lerner.

Novadel Process Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., bleaching flour and cereals, 100 common, no par; R. Sherman, M. C. Baldridge, B. H. Trask.

Regina Chemical Products Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. $20,000; S. F. Demarti, A. J. Cetola, M. Caputa.

West Side Chemical Charcoal Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., $100,000; Herman Geller, Isadore Heltz, Elizabeth A. Baker.

Long Kuntz Mining & Development Co., Wilmington, Del. minerals; $500,000.

Billstrap Co., Wilmington, Del., manufacture paper roll and sheet, $150,000.

Fox-Hill Coal Co., New York, $300,000; P. Kline, G. Bauman.

Florida Agricultural Corp., New York; 1,000 shares, common, no par; M. U. Gureff, A. W. Peristrauss, J. Gallagher.

Northern Texas Utilities Co., Wilmington, Delaware, produce and deal in oil, gas, salt, and other minerals solutions. $31,500,000; 315,000 shares of stock, of which 15,000 shall be preferred stock of par value of $100 each and 300,000 shares of common stock of no par value; M. L. Rogers.

Townsite Mining Co., Wilmington, Delaware, $200,000.

Kentucky Rock Asphalt Co., Wilmington, Del.; $13,804,600.

National Chemico Electri Corp., Wilmington, Del., chemicals, $50,000.

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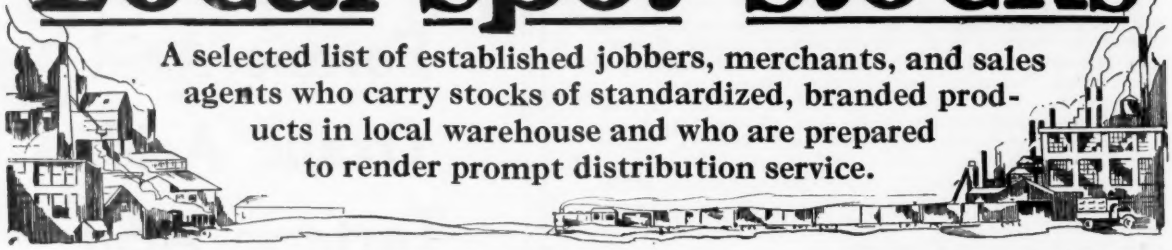

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BOOKKEEPER:—One capable of keeping entire set of books. Familiar with Paint Trade, Raw Materials, and Chemicals. Female preferred. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 446, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, male, wanted in an industrial laboratory for inorganic analytical work. Answer stating qualifications and salary expected. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Barberton, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Several 1,000 kg Accidum Succini (Bernsteinsaure) to be sold. Amber Varnish Works founded 1861. Aldress: Wd. Pfannenschmidt A-G, Danzig-Schellmuhl, Germany.

THE undersigned desires to make connections with American manufacturers of Aniline Oil for the sale of their product in this territory. Address: Societe de Commission, Tcheco-Roumaine, Boulevard Maria 1, Bucarest, Roumania.

RESIN wanted for export in large quantities. Address: Max Zismann, Strada Carol No. 19, Bucarest, Roumania.

CHEMICAL PERIODICALS:—Chemical Abstracts, Chemical Journals, London; Journal Society of Chemical Industry; Bulletin Societe de Chemie. We have for sale back copies of domestic and foreign publications. Address "B. Login & Son, 29 East 21st St., New York City."

FOR SALE—Nitric Acid. Surplus stock of 30 tons packed in 400 new carboys. Will sell below market. Box 477, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED FOR CASH the following items: Wilmington Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Burgendy Pitch, Venice Turpentine, Balsam Fir. Address Chase Chemical Co., Norristown, Pa.

FOR SALE—700 ten gallon, 100 five gallon boxed carboys. Good condition. Witbeck Chemical Corp., Albany, N. Y.

Plant Equipment

WANTED—Several glass lined or monel metal tanks in good condition; capacity 40 to 100 gallons. Box 514, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Round glass-lined steel tank, at least 30 gallons capacity. Box 492, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Quantity of French filter paper below current market quotations. Excess stock of manufacturer curtailing lines. Box 493, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—High grade chemical laboratory balance and microscope. Complete outfit with all atttchments. Box 494, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Used I. C. C. Drums; also Steel and Pfaudler Lined Tanks and two D. C. 10 H. P. Motors. Address Box 323, Clarksville, Tenn.

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Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Nephews, Wm.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Hydrocarbon Prods. Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Jordan & Bro., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Lowry & Co., Inc.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W
Industrial Chemical Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Church & Dwight
Dow Chemical Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac.

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

AMMONIA & SALTS

Barrett Co.
Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Greeff & Co. R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

DYE & TAN STUFFS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chem. Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.,
Hammill & Gillespie
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

PIGMENTS & COLORS

Cabot, Godfrey L.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
King & Co., E. & F.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

ACCELERATORS

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Dovan Chemical Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co. E. I.
Gray & Co., William S.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

American Cyanamid Co.
Barrett Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr, Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heide & Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Peebles, D. Meade
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INSECTICIDES

Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Cyanamid Co.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
American Trona Corp. (borax)
Arnold Hoffman Co.
Baird & McGuire, (creosols)
Barlow, Joe
The Barrett Co.
Benner Chemical Co.
Godfrey L. Cabot (carbon blk.)
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.
Carus Chemical Co.
Chemical Utilities Co.
Church & Dwight (soda bicarb.)
Chemische Fabrik (Dr. Hugo Stoltzenberg)
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (wood chem.)
Commercial Solvents Corp. (butanol)
Charles Cooper & Co.
Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc.
Croton Chemical Corp.
Doe & Ingalls
Dovan Chemical Co (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Emery Candle Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. (chlorine)
Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.
General Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals, Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
William S. Gray & Co. (wood chem)
R. W. Greeff & Co.
Howe & French
Hydrocarbon Products Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis Speiden & Co., Inc.
International Salt Co.
E. & F. King & Co.
George Mann & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Merchants Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co. (wood chem.)
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chemical Co. (bichromates)
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parsons & Petit (sulfur)
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Pierce & Stevens,
G. S. Robins & Co.
Rodgers Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co. (wood chemicals)
Selden Co.
Solvay Process Co. (alkalies)
J. U. Starkweather Co.
G. A. Steffens
Thompson, Hayward Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.,
John C. Wiarda & Co.,
Isaac Winkler & Bros., Company, (alkalies)
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

SOLVENTS

American-British Chemical Supplies Inc.
American Solvents & Chemical Corporation
Barrett Co.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Daigger & Co., A.
Doe & Ingalls
Atkins & Co. E.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
King & Co., E. & F.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Uhe, George
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

COAL-TAR, CRUDES & INTERMEDIATES

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Cooper & Nephews, Wm
Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co. E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co, William S.
Hydrocarbon Products Co.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Corp.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

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Index to Advertisers

Alsop Engineering Co. 231
47 West 63rd St., New York City.

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc. 289
15 East 26th St., New York City.

American Cyanamid Co. 297
511 Fifth Ave., New York City.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ..... Cover 3
195 Broadway, New York City.

American Trona Corp. 313
233 Broadway, New York City.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. 305
55 Canal St., Providence, R. I.

The B. & W. Co., Inc. 319
Westfield, N. J.

Baird & McGuire, Inc. 309
Holbrook, Mass.

The Barrett Co. 260, 297
40 Rector St., New York City.

Bemis Bros. Bag Co. 173
601 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

W. Benkert & Co. 312
81 Fulton St., New York City.

David Berg Industrial Alcohol Co. 221
Delaware Ave., & Tasker St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Bradley, Mfg. Co. 315
101 Beekman St., New York City.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. 310
940 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Calco Chemical Co. ..... Cover 1
Bound Brook, N. J.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 231
30 East 42nd St., New York City.

Carus Chemical Co. 226
La Salle, Ill.

N. V. Chemische Fabrik Naarden 313
(Chem. Works Naarden) Bussum, Holland.

Chem. Fabrik, Dr. Hugo Stoltzenberg 315
Muggenburger Schleuse, Hamburg 28, Germany.

Church & Dwight Co. 310
80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. 301
Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Commercial Solvents Corp 256
Terre Haute, Ind.

Chas. Cooper & Co. 285, 318
194 Worth St., New York City.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews 289
152 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Crepe-Kraft Co. 322
118 Adams St., Newark, N. J.

Croton Chemical Corp. 301
14 Cedar St., New York City.

Dovan Chemical Corp. 291
30 Church St, New York City.

Dow Chemical Co. 251
Midland, Mich.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 309
35th & Grays Ferry Rd., Wilmington, Del.

Eastman Kodak Co. 145
Rochester, N. Y.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co. 252
9 East 41st St., New York City.

Emery Candle Co. 228
St. Bernard, Cincinnati, O.

The Federal Products Co. 226
229 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr. 213
468 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fetter Steel Barrel Corp. 231
Military Rd., & Lansing St., Buffalo, N. Y.

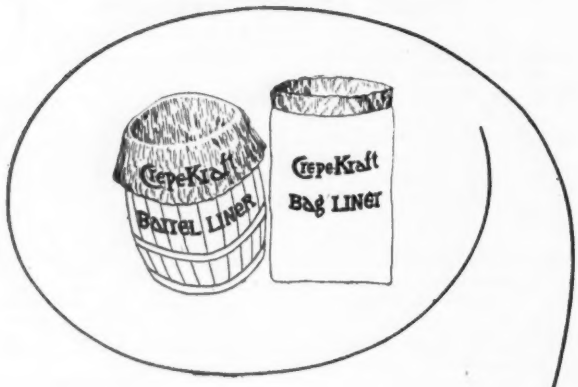
General Chemical Co. 287
40 Rector St., New York City.

General Dyestuff Corp. 257
230 Fifth Ave., New York City.

W. F. George Chemicals, Inc. 205
42 Broadway, New York City.

Girard & Co. 309
Bridgeport, Conn.

Grasselli Chemical Co. 293
Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.



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78 Front St., New York City.
Hammill & Gillespie 223
240 Front St., New York City
Heyden Chemical Corp. 207
45 East 17th St., New York City
Innis, Speiden & Co. 307
46 Cliff St., New York City
International Salt Co. 291
475 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wm. E. Jordan & Bro. 319
11 Cliff St., New York City
Kalbfleisch Corp. 289
200 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kessler Chemical Co. 291
571 Nassau St., Orange, N. J.
A. Klipstein & Co., ... —
644 Greenwich St., New York City
E. C. Klipstein & Sons 285
644 Greenwich St., New York City.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 285
3600 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mathieson Alkali Works 253
250 Park Ave., New York City
Michigan Alkali Co. 321
21 East 40th St., New York City
Miner-Edgar Co. 305
110 William St., New York City
Monsanto Chemical Works ..... Cover 2
1800 S. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
National Aniline & Chemical Co. 207
40 Rector St., New York City
National Industrial Alcohol Co. Inc. 311
New Orleans, La.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works 307
99 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newport Chemical Works 238
Passaic, N. J.
Niagara Alkali Co. 252
9 East 41st St., New York City.
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 311
100 William St., New York City
Parsons & Petit 207
63 Beaver St., New York City
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 285
Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pressed Steel Tank Co. 313
5729 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. ..... Cover 4
709 Sixth Ave., New York City
Seaboard Chemical Co. 301
90 West St., New York City
The Selden Co. 293
339 Second Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa
Solvay Process Co. 295
Syracuse, N. Y.
J. U. Starkweather Co. 315
233 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Tar Acid Refining Corp. 39
62 Maiden Lane, New York City
Joseph Turner & Co. 299
19 Cedar Street, New York City
George Uhe 319
47 Fulton St., New York City
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. 255
110 East 42nd St., New York City
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. 255
110 East 42nd St., New York City
Victor Chemical Works 299
Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Warner Chemical Co. 254
415 Lexington Ave., New York City
John C. Wiarda & Co., Inc. 310
262 Freeman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co. 299
1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co. 223
130 - 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

With "sequence calls" one man landed

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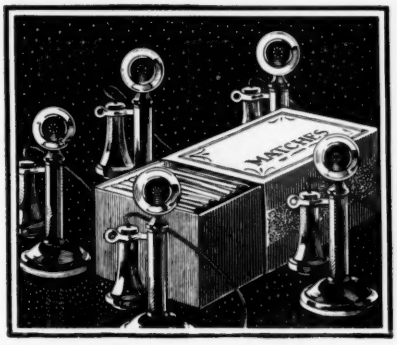

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Our local Commercial Department is at your service to explain the many economies of long distance use, and to look for possible long distance telephone opportunities in your business. Call this department and ask a representative to come and see you. In the meanwhile, the instrument on your desk is waiting to connect you, at any time, with any one of 17,000,000 telephones. Is there a distant executive or office that it would be to your advantage to talk with, now? . . . . . *Number, please?*

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